The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1878. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FINANCIAL.

A GOOD PLAN.

The best and most popular plan for operating stocks is that of combining capital of various sums, or pooling the orders of thousands of customers and operating them as one mighty whole in which shares are issued, which has been made so successful by the firm of Messrs. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, 57 Exchange-place, N. Y., the profits of which are divided pro rata among the shareholders at the expiration of thirty days from date of certificate. By this excellent plan each investor is placed on an equal footing with the largest operator. For example, within a month you made $1,000 upon an investment of $100; upon $25 the profit would be $300. An investment of $10 would pay $50, making 5 per cent during the month. An investment of $100 would pay $1,000 profit, making 10 per cent; an investment of $500 would pay $2,500 profit, making 5 per cent; and so on, according to the market. The firm's circular explains everything. The editor of the Brooklyn Journal says: "The very satisfactory results made in these combinations by friends led us to order twenty shares, and at the final result we made a clear profit of $101.25, after deducting all commissions and our original investment. The firm is in every respect worthy of the utmost confidence. Send for their explanatory circular." Mr. H. F. Giddings has kindly tendered the firm his experience over his signature, as in no event would they use any of their customers' names without such authority:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 20, 1878.—LAWRENCE & Co., 57 Exchange Place—DEAR SIRS: Your favor containing your check for $1,376.63 at hand for which I thank you, as it is in excess of what I expected. As to your request for an expression in writing from me, I can cheerfully say that the above result is very satisfactory, and I believe I can safely recommend your combined system to everybody. And furthermore, I would say that I first saw your advertisement in the New York *Advocate*, handed me by a friend, and sent for one of your circulars, on receipt of which, as you know, I remitted you $300 for 300 shares in Class C in one of your combinations, and by return mail received your certificate for the same, and during the month received five notices of purchases and sales of different stocks, in all amounting to 4¼ per cent, or $1,275 profit on my 300 shares, after deducting your commissions of $198.37, leaving me a net profit of $1,076.63 over and above my investment of $300. Yours truly,

H. F. GIDDINGS,
837 Arch-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

An article in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, under date of June 29, 1878, says: "The reports of fabulous profits realized to numerous parties by this plan led us to investigate the matter closely. The system is based on safe business principles, and is the only method by which large operators attain their greatest success. The pools in which their customers are interested are placed on an equality in every respect with the leaders of the streets. As the firm's whole interest lies in their commission, they naturally wish to make their operations aggregate as large as possible. We believe the method of Lawrence & Co. to be the most safe and successful of any that can be found. New combinations and pools are formed every day or two. The firm will send their comprehensive circular, giving full details, to any applicant. One of their old customers, who held a few shares in one of these combinations, after receiving check for his profits, writes: 'Lawrence & Co., 57 Exchange Place, N. Y.: Your remittance for my profits, $393.75, is received. I again most heartily thank you,' &c. Numerous testimonials are contained in their circular." New York Illustrated Times says: "A safe method of dealing in stocks. The great desideratum has always been to discover some method by which a party operating on limited capital can stand an equal chance with men like Gould, Vanderbilt, or Keene. A plan has lately been adopted by the banking-house of Messrs. Lawrence & Co., 57 Exchange Place, that seems to fill the bill completely. The reports of numerous parties who have made large sums of money by this plan has led us to investigate the matter, and we find the rumors are based on facts. They are also large dealers in all kinds of bonds. Their circular is truthful and instructive." Send for it.

Chicago West Park Bonds.

The interest maturing July 1, 1878, on above Bonds, will be paid at maturity on presentation of the proper coupons at the NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK Chicago. T. T. GURNEY, Supervisor.
Chicago, Ill., June 20, 1878.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

FACTS.

Our Stock of Woolens is SUPERIOR in QUALITY and Finish. We make them in the most THOROUGH, DURABLE, and ARTISTIC manner. We employ the most SKILLED ARTISANS and WORKMEN. We WARRANT every article to be EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED. We are selling all our goods as low as an HONEST ARTICLE, EQUALLY GOOD, can be furnished.

Business Suits, $45 upwards.
Business Trousers, $10 upwards.
Dress Suits, $65 upwards.

All of SIMON PURE FABRICS, and produced in the highest style of the art.
PRICES LOW—STANDARD the HIGHEST. SPECIAL ATTENTION given to WEDDING TOILETS.

EDWARD ELY,
IMPORTING TAILOR,
163 & 165 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Office of the County Treasurer,

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.
CHICAGO, July 3, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the office of the County Treasurer and ex officio Collector of Cook County, will be closed on the 6th of this month for the purpose of comparing and correcting the record of delinquent lands and lots preparatory to the application for judgment against such lands and lots for taxes and assessments.

S. H. McCREA, County Collector.

To Whom It May Concern.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he is not and never has been connected with the firm known as D. K. Nickey & Co., of 166 South Water-st., and will not pay any debts contracted by above named firm.
Respectfully, D. E. NICKEY.
Chicago, July 3, 1878.

EDUCATIONAL.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,
Ten miles from Philadelphia, under the care of Friends, gives a thorough collegiate education to both sexes, who here pursue the same courses of study, and receive the same degrees. For catalogue, giving full particulars as to course of study, terms, &c., address EDWARD H. MAGILL, President, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Delaware Co., Pa.

Jennings Seminary, Aurora, Ill.
THE SCHOOL FOR THE TIMES.
See full advertisement in next Saturday's issue of the Tribune. MARTIN E. CADY, Principal.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

AMERICAN LINE.

PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN.
Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia. The only Trans-Atlantic Line sailing under the American flag.

RED STAR LINE,
Direct to ANTWERP (Belgium), sailing semi-montly, alternately, from Philadelphia and New York. For Passage Tickets and Freights to and from Europe apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents.
W. E. LAWRENCE, Manager,
119 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight and passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Tobacco.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, ST. LOUIS, July 1, 1878.—Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., July 24, 1878, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with 100,000 pounds of tobacco. Tobacco to be put up in packages containing 50 pounds each.

Government will reserve the right to increase the quantity of tobacco to be received, any additional amount not exceeding 150,000 pounds, provided due notice is given to the contractor at any time prior to Nov. 30, 1878.—The entire quantity of tobacco to be furnished under this contract must be actually delivered by the 30th day of November, 1878, the tobacco to be delivered in St. Louis at the Government warehouse, or any railroad depot in the city as may be desired. Samples of the tobacco in packages of not less than 50 pounds, and of the stock or leaf not less than 20 pounds, from which it is manufactured must accompany the proposals. The samples of manufactured tobacco submitted must be made from the same quality of leaf as the samples of leaf submitted and with the amount and proportion of casing required by the "conditions."

Printed specifications and conditions may be obtained at the Subsistence office in St. Louis, and a copy of this advertisement and these specifications must be attached to and form a part of each proposal.

Any contract made under this advertisement will not be construed to involve the United States in any obligation for payment in excess of the appropriation granted by Congress for the purpose.

A. BECKWITH, Lt.-Col., A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

CHIROPODIST.

CORNS STEPHENS, THE CHIROPodist, 124 Dearborn-st., gives instant relief. Stephens' All-Right Salve for burns, boils, corns, cuts, bruises, &c.; druggists have it; 25c per box.

SHIRTS, Etc.

Great Reduction

IN PRICE OF

SHIRTS TO ORDER.

Made of New York Mills or Wamsutta Muslin,

PER DOZEN.
With Extra Heavy Finest Linen, - $27
With Extra Heavy 2d Finest Linen, $25
With Medium Weight Finest Linen, $23
With Medium Wt. 2d Finest Linen, $20
Extra if Cuffs are attached, $2.

Our "Medium Weight" Linens are as heavy, and the Shirts made from them as good in every particular (the bosoms and neckbands being entirely of linen) as 95 per cent of the manufacturers offer, even if their prices are $4 to $6 per dozen higher than these. Our "Extra Heavy" Linens look richer and wear longer than the "Medium Weight."

Ready-Made Shirts

In several times greater variety of styles of White and Fancy Goods than offered by any competitor, all of our own manufacture, with

Prices Greatly Reduced.

ENGLISH CHEVIOT & FRENCH PENANG Shirts also greatly reduced in price. Satisfaction always given or money refunded.

WILSON BROS.

67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago.
69 & 71 Fourth-st., Cincinnati,
408 North Fourth-st., St. Louis.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

SUBSCRIPTION EDITION.

In the elegant large type of the new ninth edition now being published at Edinburg, and printed from the same type as the pages of that work, each volume to contain over 800 pages of letter press, and all the maps, cuts, diagrams, and fine full-page engravings of the original edition, in fact to be identical with it page for page, except in size and weight of the paper used; but with the greatest care to include the latest revisions and corrections. Published at the low price of $5 per volume. The maps are all clearly printed and finely colored. Four volumes now ready, and other volumes up to press will follow at intervals of about one month.

All persons are recommended to examine this magnificent edition before subscribing for any other Encyclopædia.

CAUTION.

As all contracts for subscriptions to the American reprint taken by me or my agents were executed between subscribers and myself, and are now held by me, neither J. M. Stoddard & Co. nor any other person has any interest in said contracts, and I hereby caution such subscribers that I will not recognize any interference by said Stoddard & Co. or their agents. I am fully prepared in any event to protect the interests of such subscribers.

Having taken the agency for the Northwestern States for the new SUBSCRIPTION edition, in the place of the reprint, in consequence of its great superiority over that work, I will either supply the reprint to subscribers whose contracts I hold for the same, or exchange and furnish them this new Edinburgh subscription edition.

MOSES WARREN,
S. E. Cor. State & Washington-sts., Chicago.

THE

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

SUPPLEMENT.

Contents for July (No. 15).

I. The Past, Present, and Future of Turkey. By His Highness Midhat Pasha.
II. The Great Tropical Fallacy. By J. Arburthnot Wilson.
III. Impressions of America. By R. W. Dale. III. Popular Education.
IV. On keeping Silence from Good Words. By R. E. B.
V. The Political Destiny of Canada. By Sir Francis Hincks.
VI. Animals and their Environments. By Andrew Wilson.
VII. The Cossacks. By Captain Cyprian A. G. Bridge.
VIII. The Social Origin of Nihilism and Pessimism in Germany. By Charles Waldstein.
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LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
HAVE NOW READY:

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STEPHEN'S DIGEST OF EVIDENCE. Third Edition. 12mo. Leatherette, $2.50; sheep, $3.00.

254 Washington-st., Boston.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of LEOPOLD, KUH & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Abraham Kuh withdrawing therefrom.

The business will be continued under the firm and style of

LEOPOLD BROTHERS & CO.,

Who are authorized to collect, receive, and receipt for all claims and demands due and owing to said firm, and by whom its indebtedness will be paid.

MORRIS L. LEOPOLD,
ABRAHAM KUH,
HENRY LEOPOLD,
SAM LEOPOLD.

Chicago, July 1, 1878.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH BEST SET, $8, warranted. Extracted without pain. Gold Fillings at low rates. DRS. McCHESNEY, Cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

FOREIGN.

Settlement of the Danubian Question by the Berlin Congress,

By Decreeing the Free Navigation of That River.

Facts Showing Bismarck's Influence Over the Congress;

And How He Has Frequently Stood in the Imminent Deadly Breach.

The Greek Controversy One of the Most Troublesome of All.

American Science and Muscle Make a Good Showing on the Thames.

The Michigan and Columbia Crews Ahead in Two Races.

THE CONGRESS.

THE DANUBE.

BERLIN, July 4.—The Congress sat three hours to-day, chiefly occupied, it is understood, with questions of the Danube and indemnity. The chief points in regard to the former were arranged by providing for the free navigation instead of neutrality of the Danube, thus throwing it open to the commerce of all nations.

POINTS AT ISSUE.

It appears that neither Batoum nor the Greek question was touched. Fears are expressed that the difficulties concerning the former may cause the prolongation of the Congress.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

LONDON, July 4.—The Russian papers comment angrily on the reports that England intends to oppose the cession of Batoum. The St. Petersburg *Golos* and others contend that in the event of such course Russia ought to retire from the Congress.

It is said the Congress has decided to elect a Prince of Bulgaria itself.

GUARANTEES.

It is stated that steps will be taken to obtain direct from Constantinople guarantees that the Porte will not repudiate the action of its Plenipotentiaries.

AUSTRIA AND MONTENEGRO.

The *North German Gazette* reports that new difficulties have arisen between Austria and Montenegro. Count Andrassy, it seems, is resolved that Montenegro shall not retain any positions on the right bank of the Bajana.

CONSENTS.

LONDON, July 4.—A Berlin special says in the Congress to-day the Turks announced their consent to the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Austrians having given satisfactory explanations and disclaimed any intention to annex these provinces.

PRECAUTIONARY.

LONDON, July 4.—It is said that the troopships Himalaya and Serapis, and other powerful transports, have been dispatched to Malta because the conclusion of the Congress may probably render rapid movement of Indian troops to Turkish territory necessary.

SETTLED.

LONDON, July 4.—A Berlin special says in Thursday's session of the Congress the settlement of the Montenegrin question in accordance with the Austrian programme as previously announced was confirmed. Austria received the port of Spiza.

The correspondent anticipates that the following settlements will be reached at Saturday's session: Servia will not receive either Vranja or Pirot. The Sandjak of Sophia, in accordance with the compromise proposed by Germany, France, and Italy, will be divided between Roumelia and Bulgaria. Russia will receive Batoum on condition of never fortifying it on any pretext. The Powers will strongly advise the Porte to come to a direct understanding with Greece for an equitable readjustment of frontiers.

BISMARCK.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S VIEWS ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, July 4.—Following are additional points of Prince Bismarck's conversation with a correspondent of the *Times*: The Prince said he saw England would go to war on the question of Bulgaria, and therefore when the June 21 negotiations between England and Russia broke down he hastened to the rival plenipotentiaries and caused them to renew their negotiations. Bismarck supposed an agreement could be readily come to on the question of the frontiers of Roumelia, etc. He did not believe that any serious difficulty could arise relative to Greece. The Greeks were doubtless interesting people; if it were a question of choosing the Greeks and Turks, he should prefer Greeks, as more civilized, but the Turks, although they would readily yield to Austria, who was great and formidable, would defend themselves with all their might

AGAINST THE GREEKS.

It was as if Germany, under the first French Empire, had been required to yield to a small secondary State because she had been compelled to submit to the mighty power of Napoleon. Bismarck added that for his part he would certainly accept all the concessions which were obtainable for Greece, but he anticipated no serious struggle. In relation to Batoum, Bismarck said the fact must not be forgotten that the Russians had two bonds concerning it,—one from Turkey and the other from England. The Czar had also spoken out on the subject. He (Bismarck) should certainly be delighted to hear of the Russian concessions, but hoped the question would be discussed outside of the Congress and laid before it entirely solved. It had always been asserted, even before England entered into the agreement, that she would

NEVER GO TO WAR FOR BATOUM.

He trusted she would not do so more readily now. He did not think Russia would be obliged to besiege Batoum if the Congress ceded it to her. She would probably content herself with blockading it.

EASTERN NOTES.

THE RHODOPE INSURGENTS.

LONDON, July 4.—Lord Salisbury has informed Mr. Layard that the Czar has instructed the Russian military authorities not to impede the return of the Rhodope insurgents to their homes, and to abstain from all repressive measures.

CANAE.

ATHENS, July 4.—The Mahometans in Canae and Rethymo continue their threatening attitude towards the Governor. French, British, and Turkish men-of-war have gone thither.

DISAPPOINTED.

PARIS, July 4.—A telegram from Athens says there is intense disappointment there. The press urges the King to lead his army across the frontier.

AUSTRIA WINS.

LONDON, July 4.—A Berlin special says the boundary of Servia has been settled in accordance with the Austrian ideas.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

VIENNA, July 4.—The Austrian Cabinet have tendered their resignations, but the Emperor has refused to accept them.

ROUMANIA.

LONDON, July 4.—A Bucharest correspondent telegraphs that the Roumanian Cabinet and prominent Government officers are still holding secret meetings to determine upon action relative to the decision of the Congress. The demand for the emancipation of the Jews excites more indignation than even the retrocession of Bessarabia.

AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION.

The Austrians have arranged to enter the Turkish provinces at two points simultaneously, advancing slowly so as to give the Turks time to retire.

ROME, July 4.—The opposition journals complain that Count Corti has not seized the opportunity to demand a rectification of the Austrian frontier to include Trentino as compensation for Austria's occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. A Berlin correspondent says the large and influential party in Italy support this view.

ALLEGED GERMAN PROGRAMME.

The same correspondent reports that some sagacious politicians believe that Prince Bismarck's advocacy of Austrian occupation is part of the vast political programme, according to which Austria is to become the Sclavonic Power, and leave her German provinces to Germany.

THE HENLEY REGATTA.

A BIG CROWD.

LONDON, July 4.—Henley never saw a lovelier day nor more brilliant assemblage for its regatta. The meadows on both sides of the course were filled with people. The bridge was blocked with drays and carriages, while the river swarmed with crafts of every description. Gay dresses of ladies and fancy rowing costumes of college boatmen made the scene peculiarly charming and picturesque. There was a sprinkling of Americans, but their presence was scarcely noticeable in the large number of natives.

THE RACE FOR DIAMOND SCULLS

between George W. Lee, of the Triton Club, Newark, N. J., and Edwardes Moss, present holder of the prize, was the first in which the Americans were interested. Both men started well, each hugging the shore on his own side. Lee, who had the inside track, soon took a slight lead, which he gradually increased, steering well for three-quarters of a mile. On nearing Poplar Point he had a clear length ahead. Here he skirted the Berks shore too closely, nearly running into the bushes along the bank. Moss cut straight across toward the Berks shore, and, as they straightened away, Lee was seen to have reduced the lead, but still had the advantage. He

STEERED BADLY

from this point. Moss was, however, unable to reduce his lead any further. It was an exciting race. Lee had the best of it, when suddenly, within twenty feet of the finish, he stopped, still half a length ahead, and at the same time his right oar struck the shore. He thought he had passed the winning-post and would not believe at first he had not won the race. Two more strokes would have landed him safely a winner, but Moss, continuing his course, had won by less than a quarter of a length.

Both men were in great distress. Lee was ill before and after the race. Time, nine minutes eight seconds.

THE NEXT EVENT

was the first trial heat for the Steward's challenge cup. The Columbia College crew took the inside position (near the Berks shore), the Dublin University boat was in the middle, and the Shoe-wae-cae-mettes on the Bucks side of the river. The boats got off at 1:30 p. m. The Shoe-wae-cae-mettes misunderstood the starting-signal, and got off badly, while the Dublins made a fine start, and soon led both the American boats by two lengths. The "Shoes" were far over on the Bucks side, while the other crews were close to the Berks shore, Dublin crowding the Columbia's boat, intent on getting her water. The Columbia rowed a good course

IN GRAND FORM,

overtaking Dublin hand over hand. As they rounded the point the Dublin steered in shore, crashing into the Columbia just as the latter was beginning to head the Irish crew, and this, in spite of the shouts of the Umpire, "Dublin, take your right course!" The two boats disentangled themselves, and, when they did so, Columbia was leading Dublin. Long before this the "Shoes" had taken a decided lead, having made up what they lost at first by a uniform stroke of forty-six from the start. At the time of the foul, which occurred at the end of a mile, they were a length and a quarter ahead of the fouling crews. Upon witnessing the foul the "Shoes" bow gave the order to "ease up," and, dropping their stroke to forty, the crew proceeded easily, the Nodeau brothers pulling with one hand several lengths, and waving their red caps in answer to cheers on shore, notwithstanding the other crews had cleared. Opposite the grand stand the "Shoes" raised their stroke to forty-eight to afford the spectators an exhibition of their powers, and passed the line.

MANY LENGTHS AHEAD

in the unusual time of 8 minutes and 4 seconds. Paddling to their boat-house, the "Shoes" sprang upon the float with agility, cheerily offering to row the race over again if necessary. They were altogether as fresh as when they started. The Columbias were also very fresh on leaving their boat, and made a claim to be allowed to row again in the final heat, but this was disallowed by the Stewards, on the ground that the "Shoes" were so far ahead they could not have been caught. The Dublins did not deny the foul, which was allowed in favor of Columbia.

THE SECOND TRIAL HEAT

for the Steward's cup was won by the London Rowing Club in 8 minutes 23 seconds; the Jesus College crew not rowing over the course in order to save themselves for the final contest with the Columbias for the Visitors' Challenge cup, while the London pair was scratched from the race for the silver goblets in order that the men might keep fresh for the race to-morrow with the "Shoes."

The time of the "Shoes" was 8 minutes 4 seconds. It stood thus on the Stewards' time-book for two hours, but after the London Rowing Club's time was announced the "Shoes'" time was changed on the book to 8 minutes 21 seconds.

THE EVENT OF THE DAY

turned out to be the second heat for the visitors' challenge cup. For this the University College crew of Oxford had the inside position, the Columbia crew second, and the Jesus College crew, of Cambride, the outside place. The crews got off in fine style,—Columbia in the centre making it the best of all, leading a little at the quarter-mile. The Columbias kept forging ahead, steering a beautiful course. At the half-mile the University and Jesus boats were about a length behind. This advantage

THE COLUMBIAS CONTINUED TO INCREASE

until at the three-quarters of a mile they were seen to shoot over to the Berks shore, taking the University's water without trouble. The steering of the Columbia boat here was simply beyond praise. At the same time the Jesus College crew made a dash at the Columbia, and for a moment a foul seemed inevitable. One of the Stewards cried out, "That was a deliberate drive at Columbia." The oars did almost touch, but the crews then straightened out, Columbia leading a length and rowing a quick, sharp stroke of forty in excellent form. The University crew was out of the race, but the Jesus College men now spurted magnificently. The last quarter mile was intensely exciting, the friends of both crews urging them on, and above the yelling could be distinguished the peculiar cry of the Columbians. In spite of the Cambridge crew's splendid rowing (this crew being composed of four of the last University eight) Columbia passed the post

TWO LENGTHS AHEAD

in 8:15, with the Oxford boat a bad third.

The first trial-heat for the Visitors' Challenge Cup was won by the Hertford College crew of Oxford in 9:12, the first Trinity crew of Cambridge being scratched. Hertford is the crew the Columbias will meet in the final heat to-morrow. The Hertford's bad time is to be partly accounted for by a foul.

When the Columbias reached their boat-house they were almost lifted out of their boat by the enthusiastic Americans, and three cheers were given for them with will. They were not at all distressed, and

WERE IN HIGH SPIRITS.

To-morrow the final heat for the Visitors' Challenge Cup will take place at 2 o'clock, and that for the Steward's Cup at 3:30. In both the Americans drew outside positions, with which they are pleased, notwithstanding the advantage generally accruing to the boat with the position nearest the Berks shore.

The wind to-day operated greatly against the latter position, blowing the inside boat on shore, while the boat on the Berks side was protected by trees.

GAVE OUT.

In the second heat for the diamond sculls George Lee, of Boston, who is in fact a member of the London Rowing Club, gave out before he had rowed half the course. Loundes, of Oxford, came in first, and Payne, of Mouseley, second.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPANISH LOAN.

LONDON, July 4.—The Spanish Government has signed a contract with a group of Paris financiers for an advance of 20,000,000 francs for six months, with option of renewal. Payment is guaranteed with a portion of the Cuban customs receipts.

DIED.

ROME, July 4.—The Bishop of Alife, Italian Senator and well-known patriot, is dead.

POLICY OF THE VATICAN.

It appears that Pope Leo, after first making friendly overtures to the Emperor of Germany, has, by advice of the ecclesiastics surrounding him, determined to adhere to the policy of Pius IX.

The Cologne *Gazette* takes the opposite view, and quotes in support thereof the assertion of a Vienna semi-official correspondence that the Papal Nuncio to the Court of Bavaria has been instructed to open negotiations with the Berlin Government.

GERMANY.

LONDON, July 4.—Berlin telegrams call attention to the endless prosecution for treasonable utterances and seditious crimes. Though hundreds have been punished for publicly regretting the failure of the attempts against the Emperor's life, there is still no cessation of similar offenses.

BREACH OF FAITH.

LONDON, July 4.—A special from Rome says Cardinal Franchi, Secretary of State, has instructed the Papal Nuncio at Munich to make no advances to the German Government, in consequence of Germany's breach of faith in publishing her correspondence with the Pope.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Ice is regarded as a prime necessity at Bombay, and the supply is received from this country, being shipped chiefly from Boston.

A humane gentleman by the name of Brady is trying to raise funds in Dublin for the establishment of a Home for Destitute Dogs.

An express-train was recently stopped by a band of brigands near Barcelona, in Spain, and the passengers were stripped of all their valuables. They stopped the train by turning on the danger-signals, and then went through it with revolvers in their hands, and "cleaned out" the crowd.

There is a report of a remarkable spread of Christianity in the district of Tinnerelly, British India, 16,000 persons having, in seven months, placed themselves "under instructions with a view to baptism;" but the Madras *Mail* throws doubt upon the report, saying that the first news of the affair came from London.

A bill has been introduced in the British Parliament giving the Metropolitan Board of Works charge of Cleopatra's Needle, requiring them to maintain and preserve it after it has been erected on the Northern Embankment, and authorizing them to "erect in connection therewith any statues or other works of art."

Some time before the departure of Lord Beaconsfield for Berlin he received a letter from Lionel de Rothschild, asking him to use his efforts in the Congress "in favor of placing every religious denomination on the same footing of equality in the countries for the better administration and for the regulation of which the Congress is now about to meet," and especially to endeavor to secure the removal of the disabilities under which the Jews suffer in Roumania and Servia. Assurance was given in reply that the matter would "receive due consideration."

If Prince Gortschakoff has a good memory (says the London *World*), his reminiscences ought to prove interesting to his English colleagues. He was one of the Secretaries to the Russian Embassy in London in 1824,—that is to say, while Lord Liverpool was still Premier, Lord Eldon still Lord Chancellor,—before Mr. Canning had become the head of an administration, and before Lord Lyndhurst had received the Great Seal. Mr. Gladstone was still at Eton; Mr. Disraeli had still thirteen years to wait before he entered Parliament for the first time; and six years had still to elapse before the birth of the present Lord Salisbury.

The Greek residents of London lately signed an address to the King of Greece, expressing their loyalty and their sympathy with the "grief and indignation which have been aroused in Greece in consequence of the deplorable condition and endless suffering" of their brethren "doomed to live under an oppressive alien yoke." They also expressed the hope that the Berlin Congress would see that "There can be no durable peace in the East while the majority of our race are subjected to a cruel and intolerable bondage, and that they will unanimously decree the liberation of the whole Greek race, and complete the work of 1828."

Victor Hugo has made a prompt reply to the letter of the Bishop of Orleans, which was intended to show that Voltaire was no democrat, and in it says: "You pretend to give me a lesson. By what right? Who and what are you? Let us come to the point, and compare your conscience with mine. France was free. One night a man traitorously seized and gagged her. If a nation could die, that man would have killed France. He deadened her sufficiently to reign over her. He began his reign,—for reign it is called—by perjury and massacre. He maintained it by tyranny, despotism, and a vile parody of religion and justice. He was at once monstrous and little. For him were sung 'Te Deum,' 'Magnificat,' 'Salvum Fac,' 'Gloria Tibi,' etc. Who sung them? Ask yourself. He trampled underfoot his oath, equity, probity, the glory of the national flag, the dignity of man, the liberty of citizens. The prosperity of this man shocked the human conscience. This lasted nineteen years. During all that time you were in a palace, and I was an exile."

A Battle of the Ants.

Colton Semi-Tropic.

All day long on Wednesday, until late in the afternoon, a war, fierce and deadly, was going on at the north end of the *Semi-Tropic* office, and many thousands of the combatants on both sides perished. About 9 o'clock our attention was attracted by a swarm of what was at first thought to be bees perched on the gable and flying about in close proximity. A closer examination showed them to be small winged ants, some red and some black, who were waging a war of extermination with one another. They would wheel and dart, now advancing, now retreating, until at last a dozen or two would make a dash, and, grappling in a last embrace, the whole bunch would fall to the ground together, there to continue the combat until one or the other was stung to death. All day long was the fight kept up, until the ground was strewn with the slain. There must have been fully a quart of dead bodies left to tell of the sanguinary struggle.

YESTERDAY.

Informal Observance at Home of the Nation's Birthday.

Usual Sally of Dusty Urbans upon Lemonade-Selling Suburbans.

President Hayes at the Wyoming Centenary Celebration—The Day at Evansville, Ind.

Old-Fashioned Celebration at Hoopeston, Ill.—Address by the Governor.

Extensive Ceremonies in Many Large Towns of the Northwest.

Bursting of an Awful Storm Upon a Picnic Near Pittsburg.

The Unsheltered People Killed by the Dozen, and Many Wounded.

CHICAGO.

A QUIET DAY.

Considered as a day of noise, yesterday was far from being a success. The boys had, by the experience of last year, become a little reconciled to the loss of their usual privileges, and observed the ordinance against the use of pistols and crackers far more generally than on the Fourth of July, 1877. With the present imperfect ordinance on the subject, it was impossible for the police to stop the practice,—it would take thousands of men to do it,—but they did the best they could. It is impossible to arrest little boys and girls, and the abolishing of a dangerous custom is a work of time. Benner and Bullwinkle and their men were on duty day and night, ready for a call, which happily did not come.

THERE WAS NO PUBLIC CELEBRATION

of any kind,—not even a procession,—and, as a result, there was probably more genuine, quiet, lazy enjoyment than on any preceding Fourth. The excursion-boats which put out upon the lake, voyaging either to Evanston or to South Chicago, were crowded with passengers, and the suburban towns and groves in the vicinity were thronged with visitors with their lunch-baskets, croquet-sets, or base-ball implements. These picnics took away to a great extent the younger people, and there was a consequent notable absence of men from the streets. Of those who did remain in the city, great numbers packed themselves upon the North or West Side cars, and found their way to Lincoln or Central Park, where they amused themselves innocently and peaceably during the day. Lincoln Park was, to use a common expression, crowded to its utmost capacity. But among the great throng none were found who showed the slightest inclination to be disorderly. The whole day was a triumph of peace and good nature. There were but few country people who came in, they preferring, as a general thing, to remain in their own rural homes, and listen to speeches, and observe the day in accordance with the old-fashioned manner. In the evening, in Chicago, there was a very fair exhibition of fireworks upon the Lake Park, which drew quite a crowd.

The character of the weather in the morning had a depressing effect. The day opened with a light mist, which fell for several hours, but toward noon Old Probs changed the programme and the afternoon was all that could have been wished. Very few stands for the sale of fireworks were seen down-town, and the small shopkeeper who has hitherto been accustomed to turn a nimble sixpence in this way was obliged to cater to boyish appetites with the safe torpedo and harmless paper percussion cap. The only class who in this emergency were able to come out strong were the dealers in fruits and peaches on the street-corners. They were equal to the occasion, and any boy who wanted a first-class stomach-ache could have it at a cost not to exceed 25 cents. Next to these the dealers in canes made the best show, and one enterprising fellow had a stock which he spread along the steps of a store on Madison street a distance of nearly fifty feet. The patent burglar-alarm man was also present in all his glory, and his assurance was not at all dashed by the failure of one of the caps to go off. "Warranted to go each and every time" would be his unblushing reply after a failure, as he put a new cap on. This alarm is an exceedingly valuable thing—in the hands of an agent, but just let a man buy one and try to put it on a door or window at home, and he will find that the only place it will possibly fit will be the transom to the store-room, or some other equally ornamental or useless place.

Another and a new device which was brought out yesterday was that of a mimic train of cars, which is connected with a board covered with figures, and gives an opportunity to callow youths to gamble for cigars. The train is started by the party who buys a chance, and it knocks a ball on the board covered with figures. The figures are painted at the bottom of a shallow saucer-shaped depression. The natural tendency of the ball is to stop in one of these holes, and the buyer is entitled to cigars varying in number according to the number over which his ball stops. It is hardly necessary to say that the ball is not often known to get into the holes which entitle one to a large number of cigars. And no one need feel any compunction at taking the number of cigars he wins, as the quotations of cabbage are now quite low, as will be seen by glancing at THE TRIBUNE'S commercial columns.

Around the outskirts of the city the ordinance was not nearly so well observed as down-town. Crackers and rockets were sold and used openly.

There was also a notable absence of display of flags. There is an intimate connection between bunting and gunpowder, as all well-educated stump-orators know, and it could not be expected that either Old or Young America would expend money in flags when it could not also supplement that display by an unlimited use of powder. Taken altogether, yesterday was a dull day in the city, though the theatres did a good business, of course, and all who could either get outside of the city limits or substituted for the old-time celebration some kind of amusement which did not involve the use of powder in any shape.

THE THEATRES

did what might be truthfully described as a roaring business yesterday. The Fourth proved to be a jolly harvest for all the managers, and there was hardly an exception to be noted in making the general statement that all the places of amusement were full to the brim. At Hooley's, in the afternoon, the "Case" drew a bumper house, the audience exhausted all the camp-chairs, and rows of ladies and gentlemen were left leaning on the walls. In the evening the same thing was repeated. At the New Chicago, Mr. Allen's variety company attracted a large matinee audience, and in the evening it was found necessary to turn people away. The audience howled after Pat Rooney's "Muldoon," but Pat seems determined to reserve his masterpiece for the second week. The "Uncle Tom" matinee and evening representation drew to McVicker's Theatre very considerable throngs of persons who wandered around with the idea of celebrating; and John Dillon came in for a full share of the profits of the occasion, Haverly's Theatre being quite filled at the evening performance of the "Colleen Bawn." Altogether the glorious Fourth proved to be an occasion not at all to be regretted by the managers of our places of amusement.

NOTES.

The Fourth was pleasantly celebrated by the people of Lyonsville and LaGrange, who held a grand picnic in Cook's Grove, on the banks of the Desplaines. The orator of the day was Gen. H. N. Eldridge, of this city, and his address was not the least interesting part of the exercises of the day.

The city authorities, by the aid of Tobey's Battery, started the noise of the day by firing a salute of thirty-eight guns at three different points,—the Lake Shore, Lincoln Park, and Adams and Laflin streets.

WILDWOOD.

A DOUBLE CENTENARY.

The idea of celebrating the first settlement of Wildwood by the Pottawatomies in 1678 was conceived by Col. James H. Bowen, and was successfully carried out yesterday in connection with the national anniversary. Assisted by many enthusiastic friends, it was determined to have an old-style joyous time on the Nation's Birthday.

A special train and the regular trains on the Illinois Central Road brought a large number from Chicago and each station along the line. Many came in their own conveyances; three yachts and several sail-boats came by way of the Calumet River. By 11 o'clock the grounds were overflowing with the best-looking company of people ever seen together. They were all in the best of spirits, brimming over with fun and frolic. Refreshments were furnished by Charley Kern. During the morning hours the party amused themselves in boating, fishing, dancing, archery, yachting, and various lawn amusements. At noon dinner was served in the parlor and dining-room in steamboat order,—first, second, and third tables,—until all were satisfied. During this meal music was furnished by the band. Mr. Goodwillie sang, assisted in the chorus by Messrs. Thomas, Dodge, Daniels, and Dew, of the Chicago Quartette Club, who followed with several quartettes. Afterwards some songs were furnished by the choir of St. John's Reformed Episcopal Church of Chicago,—Miss Eva Davis, soprano; Miss Helen M. Bragg, alto; Mr. B. W. Shibley, tenor; Mr. E. S. Daniels, basso.

The next incident was a visit of numerous Indian warriors and their squaws, dressed in holiday costume, war-paint, and feathers. After a grand promenade through the grounds, they formed a circle and smoked the pipe of peace.

Sachem Silas F. Wright then introduced Marquette, who, on laying off his disguise, proved to be the Hon. Irus Coy. He spoke of the mighty changes that had already occurred since a great Chief had foretold that right here would be built some day the largest city of the world. That city was commenced, it would grow on until it shall reach beyond them, and the beautiful Calumet be as much inside of Chicago as the Chicago River was to-day.

He next introduced Ashkum, who proved to be John J. Bennett, Esq., Mayor of Hyde Park, who, having lost his piece, read "Hiawatha's Wooing."

The next one introduced was the '76 Sachem, Gurdon S. Hubbard, who related how he was on the steamer St. Lawrence, the first one that ever ascended the river of that name; also at Mackinac on the first steamer, "Walk-in-the-Water," that ever visited there; also, on the Pennsylvania, the first steamer that came to Chicago in 1832 with the troops of Gen. Scott; also at St. Louis when the Gen. Pike arrived, the first steamer from New Orleans to St. Louis. Though only a young man, he had thus seen the beginnings of civilization in all this Northern region. He came to Chicago in 1818, and was so astonished at the first prairie he saw that he took a boat, went ashore, and was left by his schooner. Arrived at Fort Dearborn, he found they had been out looking for him. He crossed the Chicago River in a canoe, and rejoined his companions. He crossed Lake Michigan twenty-six times in an open boat for his stores, which he procured at Mackinaw. He remembered when a Justice of the Peace was brought from Peoria to marry Alexander Wolcott and Miss Kinzie. He was 16 years old when he came to Chicago, and that was sixty years ago. This spot, Wildwood, was a favorite resort of the Indian tribes of the Illinois and Pottawattomies. The prairies furnished them with deer and other game for meat; and they came there for fish, for the wild rice, and for the lotus roots. These were their winter supplies. The roots were procured from the depths of the Calumet, and roasted in pits by means of hot boulders; then were sliced, and dried, and were eaten as sweet potatoes. These tribes were very kind and humane, especially towards their prisoners, whom they loved as their own children; being very different from the Iroquois, who were bloodthirsty and cruel. At Thornton, near by, there was a large village of Indians; many interesting remains of skeletons and ancient pottery are to be found there. After his speech, Mr. Hubbard favored the company with a specimen of the Indian war-dance, which was received with great applause.

The rest of the day was spent in the most approved style of rural enjoyment,—quoits, lawn, ring-toss, running, wrestling, and every species of out-door amusement.

On the dinner-table was a beautiful vase of gold, with silver bands, on which were embossed mythological figures. The base was pure jet, and on a gold plate was inscribed: "Presented to Col. James H. Bowen by the relatives of Thomas Crosse, for many years of faithful affection, guardianship, and fatherly kindness to their relative."

The Western Union Telegraph Company brought over wires from the main line, and an instrument was set up and operated during the day by Mr. Dexter Van Ostrand, manager of the Montreal Telegraph line (in compliment to whom this extension was made, and who is a nephew of Col. Bowen, making him a visit), assisted by Harry L. Knight, an operator of the Illinois Central office. During the afternoon the company were delighted to hear that their train was over one and one-half hours behind time.

About 7 o'clock they departed as they came, by rail, water, and overland.

Among those present were Col. Gurdon S. Hubbard, John L. Wilson, Gen. M. R. M. Wallace, Judge John I Bennett and wife, the Hon. Irus Coy, S. F. Wright and wife, Judge H. N. Hibbard, the Rev. C. C. Lester, Col. Cooper, J. N. Barker, Miss Josephine Barker, A. S. Downs and wife, A. C. Rozing and wife, G. T. Howard, W. H. Stickney, John Cameron, A. H. Dalton and wife, W. S. Everett, William Hall, Judge George M. Kimbark, Mrs. J. Young Scammon, George S. Bowen and wife, Maj. John S. Williams and wife, A. Bartow, George C. Wilson, Col. H. B. Compson, J. S. Johnson, W. H. French and wife, W. A. Bailey, Miss Nettie Baldwin, A. A. Kevan, Dexter Van Ostrand (Manager Montreal Telegraph Line), E. S. Dwyer, F. F. Bennett, W. K. Weaver, F. G. Ely and wife, S. D. Andrus, F. B. James, Miss Bell James, Miss Clara Taylor, O. F. Dodge, L. L. Munson, F. C. Hanford, C. A. Dew and wife, H. Thomas and wife, N. W. Riordan, Miss Ida J. Rozing, G. W. Hoyt, Miss Ella Pratt, E. F. Daniels, Miss Josie Chapman, J. H. Steele, Solomon Field, W. G. Beale, O. H. Perry and wife, M. C. Misener, Miss L. M. Wilson, Miss C. Wilson, J. B. Calhoun, Miss Fay Calhoun, Miss Etta Rozing, Miss Mamie Rand, Miss Nettie Rand, E. E. Wood and wife, William Hibbard, E. P. Porter, the St. John's Quartette (Miss Eva Davis, soprano; Miss Helen M. Bragg, contralto; B. W. Shibley, tenor; E. F. Daniels, bass), Robert Knighton and wife, Mrs. Julia C. Bowen, Thomas Goodwillie, Miss Gussie A. Woods, Miss Jennie H. Ellis, S. H. Hale, Mrs. L. C. F. Lottz, Abner Smith and wife, Mrs. W. K. Dewey, Thomas Hatch, A. E. Hutchins, Miss Jessie Fake, John M. Clifford and wife, Miss May L. Smith, L. H. Fry, Nelson De Golyer, W. H. V. Rozing, Miss Ida Fehrman, Miss Mamie Milner, J. K. Rodgers, Jr., D. H. Horne and wife, William Moore and wife, P. W. Barker, James Wright, L. D. Courtright and wife, J. Cameron, H. T. Jones, E. G. Clark and wife, P. L. Sherman and wife.

Just before the departure of the guests (6 o'clock) a meeting was called, with G. M. Kimbark in the chair, and H. N. Hibbard acted as Secretary.

Col. Cooper offered the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we, the guests of Col. James H. Bowen, do return to him our hearty thanks for his generous hospitality extended to us on this, the 102d anniversary of our national independence, and the 200th anniversary of the visit of Marquette to this enchanting locality on the banks of the Calumet.

Resolved, That we deem Wildwood a fitting selection for the National Regatta to be held at this place in one year from this day, both in commemoration of its historical importance viewed in a retrospect of more than 200 years, and in view of its fitness for the abovepurpose in our own day and generation.

ILLINOIS.

HOOPESTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HOOPESTON, Ill., July 4.—We have had a glorious day and a grand celebration. The early morning looked dark and foreboding, but by 10 o'clock the clouds parted and old Sol's bright face peeped through the rifts and dispelled the vapors. The crowds began to congregate from every direction as early as 9 o'clock, and by 11 the streets were crowded with an eager, surging mass of humanity. Bet-

tery A, of Danville, fired thirty-nine guns at sunrise, and, upon the arrival of a special train containing Gov. Cullom and party, a Governor's salute of thirteen guns greeted the vast throng. The Governor's party were received by the citizens, who conveyed them to the fair-grounds in carriages. The procession, headed by the Hoopeston City Band and the military companies, was nearly two miles long. The crowd was estimated by competent judges at 8,000. The Governor's oration was a patriotic address to the people, and eloquent dissertation on matters national, and interesting historical data of the State for the past hundred years. It was well received and frequently applauded. He was followed by the recital of an original poem by Mrs. H. B. Hewes, of this city. In the afternoon, addresses were made by the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, Congressman for this District, W. R. Jewell, editor of the Danville *News*, and another brief speech from the Governor. His Excellency complimented his audience very highly, and especially the managers of the celebration.

In the match game of base-ball between the Alerts, of Watseka, and the Brickbats, of Danville, for the championship and a purse, the Alerts were the winners by a score of 19 to 6.

The day's festivities concluded by a grand display of fireworks, and a ball.

ROCKFORD.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 4.—Independence-Day passed off very quietly. Those who were fired with enthusiasm and the glories of 1776 went to Elgin, Belvidere, Freeport, and Pecatonica, where celebrations of magnitude were held. The Rockford Rifles, numbering seventy, went to Elgin, also many of our citizens. Two fire companies went to Freeport to participate in the tournament there. Several family picnics were held in the groves adjacent; also, the steamer Transit made hourly trips to the Resort House, two miles up the river. Not even a drunken street brawl has occurred to relieve the monotony of the day. The only item of real interest occurring was a game of base-ball played on the fair-grounds between the Forest Citys of Rockford and the Crooks of Chicago. The game was called promptly at 3 o'clock, Al Barker umpire, the Crooks to the bat, receiving five successive goose-eggs, the Forest Citys getting three of the same quality. In the fourth inning, amid loud hurrahs, they made one tally. In the seventh, by wild playing, the Forest Citys made six tallies,—the total score being 11 to 4, in favor of the Forest Citys. It was the best-contested game witnessed for some time. Over 800 witnessed the game.

MENDOTA.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., July 4.—This being the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mendota's history, preparations were made to celebrate it on a far more extensive scale than we have ever done before. The streets were lined with evergreens, and the stores and houses decorated with festoons and flags. Thousands of people flocked in from the adjoining towns and counties, and the whole place seemed metamorphosed. A procession was formed in the following order: Marshals, band, Fire Company, Irish Catholic Benevolent Society, German Catholic Benevolent Society, St. Michael's Catholic Benevolent Society, equestrians in the most grotesque costumes (giving the appearance of a carnival), and trades-unions with machinery and steam engines in full operation. At the City-Hall, after music by the band, and an opening prayer by Father Edwards, orations were delivered by the Rev. F. A. Harding, the Rev. William Pollock, and the Hon. L. B. Crooker. There were races in the afternoon, and three public balls in the evening.

DECATUR.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., July 4.—The Fourth of July was observed in this city and county on a grander scale than for many years. Extensive preparations had been made, and, as the weather was fine, the city was crowded with people. Four celebrations took place,—the temperance people, at Imboden's Grove; the Fire Department, at the Fair Grounds; the Turners, at Schneider's Garden; and St. Jacob's Society, at Cassell's Hill. The Rev. Beckman, of Tazewell County, was the orator at Imboden's Grove. The two military companies turned out. Large delegations came in from several points in the county. The day was ushered in by the booming of cannon at early dawn. The display of fireworks to-night was extravagant and beautiful. The day closed with a Firemen's ball. No accidents of any consequence occurred. Judge Nelson spoke at Salarus, Capt. Post at Macon, and the Rev. W. G. Inman at Monticello.

AURORA.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., July 4.—The day has been fittingly observed by all our citizens. The procession was the finest for many years, and the weather all that could have been desired. The principal feature of the programme was the dedication of the Soldiers' Memorial Building, erected at a cost of $8,000, and designed as a free public library, the speech being made by Dr. Hard. An oration by John C. Sherwin followed at Lincoln Park, and this afternoon a firemen's tournament, at which prizes aggregating $200 were awarded. Company B, Sixth Battalion of Chicago, Capt. Wagner commanding, added to the attractions, and won many friends by the gentlemanly deportment of its members.

BELVIDERE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BELVIDERE, Ill., July 4.—The glorious Fourth was celebrated here to-day in a glorious manner. It was, indeed, an old-fashioned celebration. The day was delightful, the crowd immense, and the speaking and music capital. The principal oration was delivered by the Hon. F. W. Palmer, of Chicago. It was a scholarly and eloquent address, and was listened to with earnest attention and rapturously applauded. At the conclusion of Mr. Palmer's oration, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, of Chicago, delivered a brief, patriotic, and eloquent address, which also was enthusiastically received. Our citizens are grateful to these gentlemen for their speeches to-day, they having done us all good, and honored both themselves and the day.

DANVILLE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 4.—The Workingmen held a picnic in a grove west of this city to-day, and were addressed by A. D. Van Dewater, of Pana, who predicted the speedy downfall of the old political parties, which he regarded as absolutely necessary for the salvation of the country. A. M. Coffin, a National light from Champaign County, read an address which he was pleased to inform his hearers was logic. It was a rehash of the same old story of the workingman's wrongs and the oppression of the bondholders. The picnic, in point of numbers, was a success, considering that none but workingmen were asked to participate.

LASALLE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., July 4.—To-day's celebration of the anniversary of American independence, under the auspices of the Red Ribbon Society of LaSalle County, has been much the finest ever held in LaSalle. An immense number of people partook of the barbecued ox, which was admirably cooked. The oration, delivered by George W. Woodford, of Pontiac, was classical and elequent. Good order prevailed throughout the day, and the weather has been all that could be desired. The celebration will close with a number of dances this evening.

GALENA.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., July 4.—No public demonstration took place here to-day in honor of the Fourth. Young America has given vent to unbounded patriotism, and dozens of parties of picnickers have spent the day in the woods. The Turners' Society of this city met in a social way on the fair grounds, and give a grand dance at their magnificent hall this evening. No accidents have been reported. The weather is cloudy and warm.

SPRINGFIELD.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 4.—Aside from the Governor's Guard parade, there has been no public display here to-day. Business is very generally suspended, and to-day has been mostly spent in picnicking in the suburbs. There is a profuse display of bunting, and a full complement of powder-burning, but there have been no serious accidents, and little disorder. To-night there were moonlight dances at the parks.

WILDWOOD.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WILDWOOD STATION, Ill., July 4.—A large cosmopolitan party is enjoying itself hugely yachting, boating, camping out, feasting, music, dancing, playing big injun generally. Never better day or better spirits, or more enjoyment. Double Centennial celebration. First on the Continent. Philadelphia only had one for 100 years. Hyde Park, through Ashkum's descendants, goes back 100 years more.

JOLIET.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., July 4.—The Fourth passed very quietly here. There were several picnics, notably that of St. Mary's Catholic Church, on the fair-grounds, and the basket sociable of the prison employes, and a number of boating excursions, but no general celebration. No accidents are reported.

ELGIN.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., July 4.—At the grove to-day the following exercises were observed: The Elgin Military Band gave "Hail Columbia," and after singing by the Monitor Lodge, and the Jolly Girls' Quartette, the Rev. H. Slade offered a prayer. Miss Lizzie Stone, of Elgin, read the Declaration of Independence and the Hon. J. R. Doolittle delivered the oration. More music followed, when the great audience dispersed, some remaining for a picnic dinner in the woods, others returning to the city, and a great crowd headed by the military repairing to the fair grounds, where an exhibition drill took place with company and battalion movements. A glass-ball shooting match was also indulged in. In the afternoon boat races occurred on the river, which were witnessed by thousands of people. The first race, for single sculls, distance one mile, was won by Ed Brush; time, 14:30. The second race, same distance, for double sculls, was won by Dwight Wilcox and Howard Hadlock; time, 13:30. The Whitely Dramatic Company gave entertainments at Dubois' Opera-House afternoon and evening, and a national salute was fired at noon and an evening salute at sundown. A grand military ball at Mendelssohn Hall closed the greatest celebration in the history of the city.

CARLINVILLE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., July 4.—The Fourth of July celebration at this place, under the auspices of the Royal Purple Temperance Societies of Macoupin County, was a complete success. The weather was auspicious and the attendance the largest that has gathered in our city for years. The different townships were represented by large delegations carrying banners and flags. The orators of the day were the Rev. A. M. Pilcher, of Girard, and the Rev. George W. Barnum, of Bunker Hill. The addresses were well received. The celebration was a complete success. The attendance was about 5,000.

WYOMING.
CONCLUDING CEREMONIES.

WILKESBARRE, July 4.—The second day's proceedings of the Centennial commemoration of the battle and massacre of Wyoming were of a very interesting nature. The three railroads which intersect this place ran long trains every half hour from local points, and brought trains of people to swell the influx of visitors from distant points who had attended the ceremonies at Wyoming the previous day. Many of these were unable to obtain lodgings, and spent the whole night in the streets.

The principal streets and squares were mantled in bunting, and a wealth of evergreen in wreath, festoon, and arch. The day was ushered in at sunrise by a salute of 100 guns, the ringing of bells, and sounding of steam whistles, and soon thereafter residents and visitors were astir.

THE GRAND PROCESSION

of military, Grand Army of the Republic, Fire Department, trades organizations, and other societies, was an imposing affair. It started promptly at 11 and was two hours passing a given point, and was dismissed after passing in review before President Hayes, Gov. Hartranft, and a distinguished company. There were many tableaux in the procession representing life a hundred years ago, also illustrating the past, present, and future of industries, and development of valuable mineral deposits.

In the afternoon a reception was held at the residence of William Cunningham. On the veranda were the President's and Governor's parties, and on the lawn in front were assembled fully 10,000 people.

Mr. H. M. Hoyt, Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, introduced

PRESIDENT HAYES,

who said he had not come there to do much speech-making, and could only here under more pleasant and favorable circumstances reiterate the sentiments he had wished to convey at Wyoming yesterday under a heated tent to a surging crowd of dusty and boisterous people, which were that the settlers of the Western frontier were undergoing the same trials to-day that beset the pioneers of Wyoming a century ago, and whose virtues we are now commemorating, and that his idea was to treat the savage with equity or justice, deal with him in good faith, and, if war with him from any cause was necessary, give our army commanders the facilities to conduct it successfully. The President remarked that he did not wish to encroach upon the time of the other speakers who were to follow, and that if, unlike his predecessor in office, Gen. Grant, he did not know enough to not say anything, he hoped he did know when to stop.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Gov. Hartranft followed, and briefly alluded to the object of the demonstration, the patriotic pioneer settlers, and the result of their patriotism.

C. R. Buckalew, of Bloomsburg, spoke pleasantly of the Indian traditions.

The Declaration of Independence was then read by H. W. Palmer, of Wilkesbarre.

Secretary Sherman and Attorney-General Devens followed with orations, when the benediction was pronounced, and the crowd scattered.

The Scranton City battalion executed some manœuvres, and several of the crews that take part in the regatta to-morrow indulged in practice spurts for the amusement of the crowds.

In the evening there was a fine display of fireworks from a raft in the centre of the Susquehanna River.

In the procession was the grate in which anthracite coal was first successfully burned sixty-three years ago.

A PICNIC OF DEATH.
THE AWFUL EXERCISES OF THE ELEMENTS AT PITTSBURG.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 4.—There was no concerted observance of the Fourth in this city or vicinity, but there were numerous picnics, nearly all of which were numerously attended. Three were held in Sugar-Camp Grove, eight miles up the Allegheny River,—those of the Methodist and German Lutheran churches of Sharpsburg, and the Pittsburg Gymnasium. The day was excessively warm, the thermometer ranging between 95 and 100 degrees. About 2 o'clock the sky became overcast with clouds, which soon developed into the heaviest rainfall

SINCE THE GREAT DISASTER OF 1871,

accompanied by terrific lightning and thunder. The streets and parks were soon converted into vast lakes. Hundreds of cellars were flooded, and much property damaged or destroyed. The storm struck Sugar Camp Grove about 4 o'clock with disastrous results. The first intimation the people there had of its approach was a vivid flash of lightning, succeeded by a peal of thunder which caused the ground to tremble so violently as to throw down a portion of the platform upon which a large number of children were partaking of refreshments. This was soon succeeded by a terrific wind and rainstorm, accompanied by hail. The wind increased in violence, and, in a few minutes, the air was darkened with trunks and branches of trees flying in all directions. The most fearful fright and confusion ensued. Men, women, and children fled in all directions for safety.

A PARTY OF EIGHTEEN

took refuge in a wagon which had been left under a large tree, but this brought them no safety, for soon the tree under which they had sought protection was uprooted and fell across the wagon, killing seven of the eighteen occupants. Their names are as follows: Ludwig Waltz, eldest son of the Rev. Charles Waltz, pastor of the German Lutheran Church, Sharpsburg; Mrs. Conrad Reithmueller, aged 40; a child of the above, aged 1 year; two sons of Peter Prager, President of the Sharpsburg Savings Bank, aged 9 and 15 years respectively; Sophia Schindelman, aged 18; Mrs. Stoebner, aged 40, all of Sharpsburg. There were between twenty and thirty injured, many of whom will die. The grove, one of the largest and handsomest in the country, was completely ruined, at least 200 trees having been blown down or stripped of their branches.

SEVERAL OTHER CASUALTIES

occurred during the day. A house in the upper part of the city was blown away. Fortunately the family were absent. The stills, tanks, and boiler-house of the Cosmos Oil Refinery, near the Water-Works, were struck by lightning, which set fire to the buildings, but it was quenched without serious loss. The trestle-work over Ross Run, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, was washed away, also several bridges and culverts, which will impede the business of the road for several days.

THE GREAT STORM.
To the Western Associated Press.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 4.—The weather was intensely warm in the morning, but about 3 o'clock a severe thunder and rain storm struck the city, and considerable damage is reported in suburban districts. The only damage done in the city, so far as learned, was a flouring mill on Thirty-eighth street, which was struck by lightning, and the mill, together with the stables, burned. The heaviest damage done was up the Allegheny Valley, where the storm was very severe, the rain being accompanied by a high wind and very large hail, which fell as large as chestnuts. Many large trees were uprooted. The line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad was washed away in several places, and houses on low lands inundated. Several heavy washes occurred on the West Pennsylvania Railroad, and it is reported that

SEVERAL PERSONS WERE DROWNED.

The wind upset many houses, and laid waste fields of grain. The most serious accident yet reported occurred at a German Lutheran picnic at Ross' Grove, on the West Pennsylvania Railroad, a few miles up the Allegheny, where a large tree fell on a party who had fled to it for shelter, instantly killing ten and seriously injuring fifteen, some of whom, it is feared, will die. The dead and injured were all from the Borough of Sharpsburg. Lightning struck the Vesta Oil Works of Lockhart, Trew & Co., at Negley's Run, and they were entirely destroyed. A stable at East Liberty was struck by lightning, and three horses burned.

LATER.—Of the fifteen injured at the Ross' Grove picnic, four or five will probably die. Mrs. Reed Miller and daughter, and the daughter of the Lutheran preacher, were among the killed. The telegraph lines suffered severely.

The loss by the burning of the Vesta Oil-Works will probably reach $100,000. Eighty thousand barrels of oil were destroyed.

MICHIGAN.
KALAMAZOO.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 4.—The Fourth was celebrated here on a larger scale than ever in the history of the village. The procession was the largest and most interesting to see that ever moved through the streets. The Jackson, Niles, Three Rivers, and Kalamazoo Light Guards, with their respective bands, were at the front. A fine oration was delivered by ex-United States Senator Stuart, of this place. The match game of ball between the Mutuals of Jackson and the Kalamazoos, for the State championship, was one of the cleverest and most intensely exciting ever played here. The Mutuals won by a score of 14 to 12. The rope-walk by Prof. Larue, the American Blondin, and the extensive exhibition of fireworks in the evening, closed the sport for the day. It is estimated that there were 20,000 people on the streets.

DETROIT.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 4.—The day has been celebrated here in great style. The procession was fully three miles long, consisting of local military, visiting organizations from neighboring cities, trades-unions, the Fire Department, etc. The city is crowded with strangers, the number of visitors being estimated at fully 40,000. The day has been excessively warm, and numerous cases of prostration by the heat are reported, though none with fatal results. The only serious accident was that wherein Policeman Southwick was run over by a man on horseback and so seriously injured that life is despaired of. The regatta under the auspices of the Detroit Yacht Club was postponed until to-morrow on account of a dead calm which prevailed during the day.

ADRIAN.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., July 4.—The Peninsular Turnfest, an annual gathering and exhibition of Michigan's German Turners, takes place here to-day, and is the only thing that gives the place any semblance of a celebration. Toledo sends a good delegation, but with the exception of Detroit and Monroe, the attendance of Societies is very small. There was a procession this morning, and an athletic tournament and picnic on the fair ground this afternoon. Visitors will be regaled with fireworks and a ball this evening. Our military, Knights Templar, and part of the Fire Department are out of town, assisting in celebrations in Ann Arbor, Hudson, and Hillsdale.

EAST SAGINAW.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 4.—The Fourth was generally observed by picnics, etc. The temperance people had a grand demonstration, consisting of a large street procession, speaking, games, and winding up with a picnic this evening. Only one or two slight accidents.

WISCONSIN.
GENEVA LAKE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., July 4.—The weather was fine to-day, and a large number of people attended the celebration in the village. The oration was delivered in Warner's Grove by the Rev. T. P. Sawin, of Janesville, and the usual music by Spaulding's Band. Salutes, games, and races caused the day to pass pleasantly. The wind was light for the yacht race. The Whisper capsized at the start by fouling the centreboard, and the Fearless sailed only half the course. The course was fifteen miles, and the race was won by the Agamemnon in three hours thirty minutes and twenty-three seconds. The evening's entertainments consisted of a splendid display of fireworks and a ball at the Opera-House.

BELOIT.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., July 4.—Beloit did not burn much powder over the Fourth, but the Red Ribbon Club held a grand picnic up the river, attended by a large crowd, including the military company and band. The new steamer was kept very busy, as were numerous row-boats, 'buses, and private conveyances. An address was delivered by the Rev. John McLean. The change from a noisy, uproarious day to a quiet celebration among the trees was refreshing. The fire companies celebrated in Freeport.

MILWAUKEE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 4.—There was no public celebration here. The day passed off quietly and without any accidents from a too free use of firearms, as far as known. At the Soldiers' Home there was a generous display of fireworks in the evening. The revenue cutter Andrew Johnson took an excursion party for a sail about the bay.

WATERTOWN.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., July 4.—The anniversary of our national independence was observed here to-day with a grand parade of the Fire Department this morning, festivities in the afternoon at Turner Park, and an oration by A. K. Delaney, of Mayville. Fireworks and a grand ball at Turner-Hall closed the day's proceedings.

KENOSHA.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KENOSHA, July 4.—The Fourth of July celebration has been a grand success here to-day. The city was crowded all day, and the exercises in the park were listened to by an immense number of people. The display of fireworks was very brilliant.

IOWA.
KEOKUK.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 4.—The Fourth was celebrated in this city in a very interesting manner. This morning there was an imposing street-parade of the Red and Blue Ribbon Clubs. The procession marched to a grove near the city, where various exercises were held. This afternoon a magnificent display of the water-works, which have just been completed, was made. A shooting tournament has been in progress all day. Shoot No. 1—Ten single birds; purse $150, twenty-two entries; won by J. N. Welch, of Keokuk. Shoot No. 2—Ten single birds; purse $100, twenty-eight entries; S. A. Tucker, of Meriddian, Conn., first; John Worthen, of Warsaw, Ill., second; G. W. Griffey, of Keokuk, third; John Parker, fourth. Shoot No. 3—Ten glass balls; purse $100; eighteen entries; John Worthen, of Warsaw, first, James Welch, of Keokuk, second; J. R. Shuler, of Keokuk, third; W. K. Lucas, of Keokuk, fourth. Shoot No. 4—Five double birds; purse $150; fourteen entries; Dr. Arnold, of Winchester, Mo., first; G. C. Henry, of Burlington, and John Worthen, of Warsaw, divided second; W. A. Hunter, of Eddyville, and A. M. Cherrill, of Carthage, divided third; W. R. Lucas and G. W. Griffey, of Keokuk, divided fourth.

The regatta on the Government Canal this afternoon was witnessed by 20,000 people. The first race was for single sculls, one mile and return, for a silver cup, between J. S. Denslow, of Burlington, and H. P. Darlington and L. H. Jones, of the Chicago Farraguts, and was won easily by Denslow in 17:18, Darlington and Jones being a tie in 20:12. Denslow's highest stroke was thirty-eight. The race for model boats between Keokuk and Quincy crews, one mile straight away, was won by the latter in 10:30. The most exciting was the gig, two miles, for a silver cup, between the Peoria Club and the Farraguts, of Chicago, and was won by the former, after a hard contest, in 17:23; Farraguts, 17:29¼. The six-oared barge race, one mile straight away, for a silk flag, between the Peoria and Keokuk Clubs, was a walk-away for the former in 8:02. The regatta wound up with a tub race, won by Alf Beasley, of Peoria, and a swimming race, won by L. H. Jones, of Chicago. To-night a reception and ball were held at the Opera-House, at which the prizes were presented to the winning crews.

DUBUQUE, IA.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 4.—The Fourth of July was not a very enthusiastic one. In the morning the Pius and Irish Benevolent Societies turned out and paraded through the principal streets. H. T. McNulty was orator of the day. In the afternoon the Dubuque Base-Ball Club and the Oaklands, of Chicago, played a match game in the Fair Grounds, the latter club coming out victorious, the score standing 3 to 6. To-night the city will be illuminated.

INDIANA.
IMPOSING CELEBRATION AT EVANSVILLE.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 4.—The celebration of the Fourth in Evansville was the most extensive and successful ever given. The programme, which had been arranged in anticipation of the presence of the members of the Cabinet, Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina, and Gen. Gordon, of Georgia, was altered at a late day, owing to unexpected and sudden inability of these gentlemen to come. The preparations were designed with a view of their coming, and were most elaborate and costly, arches crossing all the prominent thoroughfares, and the streets being a wilderness of flags and bunting. The city was crowded with thousands of visitors from Kentucky, Illinois, and Indiana, and many from Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia. In the morning there was a military, civil, and industrial procession three miles in length, which was the most magnificent in display ever organized here. All the military companies, societies, the Fire Department, and visiting departments united in the column. After a parade through the streets. The line proceeded to Salt Wells Park, where there were fully 10,000 persons present to hear the address. The announcement of the illness of Senator Gordon was made in connection with the following from him:

ATLANTA, Ga., July 4.—*To the Officers and Members of the Association Celebrating the Fourth of July:* Denied the great pleasure of mingling with your people in person, I send you the gratitude of a full heart for your kindness to me, with congratulations over the complete restoration of all the States, an event almost as memorable as that which this great day commemorates. I deeply regret that I cannot be present to assure you that the hearts and homes of the South are open to welcome the men of the North to its balmy climate and unrivaled inducements to capital and enterprise. The whole South earnestly unites with you in saluting this day with all its memories of the past and its pledges for the future. J. B. GORDON.

Prayer was offered by Rev. C. H. Foote. The Declaration of Independence was read by the Hon. H. C. Goodkin. J. A. Coleman, President of the Association celebrating, made an address explaining the causes of the absence of the expected guests. Then Senator Voorhees made the oration of the occasion, which was prepared in a few hours' notice, and was necessarily brief. He was followed by ex-Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks, Gov. Williams, and Senator McDonald. The exercises at the park closed with a grand illumination and display of fireworks this evening. The strangers in town were estimated at 20,000. There were races and other attractions at the Fair-Grounds.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 4.—The weather was fine. Business was generally suspended, and the day was devoted to picnics and excursions to other cities. There was one fire-cracker fire, which damaged property to the extent of $3,000.

TERRE HAUTE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 4.—The greatest celebration ever given in Terre Haute took place to-day. Upwards of thirty thousand visitors were present, and the best of order prevailed. An oration was delivered by the Hon. G. S. Orth. The fireworks in the evening were very attractive. The procession was over a mile in length. The principal feature of the day was the visit of a battalion of the Chicago First Regiment, 228 strong, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Williams, and they gave great satisfaction to all our citizens by their very soldierly appearance and gentlemanly conduct. Company C, Capt. Davis, took the first prize, Company H, Capt. Diehl, the second, and Company G, Capt. Lindsay, the third prize. Gen. Jared A. Smith, Major of United States Engineers at Indianapolis, was the judge of the drill. A distressing mishap occurred in firing the salute on the arrival of the Chicago troops by the premature explosion of the cannon, blowing off one hand and mangling the arm and face of George Bemer, who was serving the rammer, and blowing off the thumb of John Reed, serving the vent. It was the fault of Bemer, who neglected to sponge out the bore. Both were old artillerists. The heat was intense, and the troops suffered greatly on the march. Albert Ordway, of the Chicago troops, was dangerously injured. The Terre Haute companies fell out of the line, but the Chicago boys held out.

AT THE EAST.
NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The Fourth was exceptionally quiet. The exploding of fireworks and discharging of firearms by juveniles were only indulged in in a furtive and fitful way. One firecracker, however, started a fire in Fifty-second street, causing a loss of $30,000. The day was very warm, and the seaside and suburban resorts were crowded.

NEW ENGLAND.

In Boston and throught New England there was a very general observance of the festival. A lacrosse game in Boston for the championship of the United States, between the Ravenswood Club, of New York, and the Union Athletic Club, of Boston, was won by the latter.

At Woodstock ex-Secretary of the Treasury McCulloch made a financial and political speech. Gen. Fremont and wife, who were also there, had a most cordial reception.

SHOT HIS FATHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 4.—James Millars, aged 12 years, while amusing himself with a pistol, shot his father dead.

TAMMANY HALL.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Tammany had its annual Fourth of July blow-out to-day. The large hall of the Society was well filled with sweltering patriots, including Sunset Cox, Augustus Schell, John Kelly, and a host of lesser lights. Mr. Schell made his regular annual speech on the glorious mission of the Democratic party, and introduced ex-Gov. Walker, of Virginia, who astonished everybody by reasserting all the old States rights arguments. He denounced the employment of Federal troops in civil affairs, and gave his very unpleasant impressions of the Administration. Short talks were given by Mr. Cox and others.

WASHINGTON.
A VERY QUIET TIME.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.—Independence-Day has been unusually quiet here. The business of the Government has been suspended, the Departments have been closed, and the President and Cabinet are absent. There has been a general exodus of the population to the mountains and sea. The only indications of the glorious Fourth are the crackers of the gamins. The police ordinance against fireworks has been partially enforced, so that exhibitions of Chinese paganism have not made the day at the capital of the country as hideous as usual.

ABROAD.
PARIS.

PARIS, July 4.—A grand concert was given to-day in the music-hall of the Trocadero Palace in honor of the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence. The Americans in Paris also had a picnic in the Boise de Bologne. About 400 persons were present. Mr. Hitt, Secretary of the United States legation, presided. Kranz (Director-General of the Exhibition), Cunliffe, Owen, and Leon Chatteau were present, and, in response to toasts, spoke warmly of the United States. Commissioner-General McCormick and United States Consul Gooloe also spoke.

CANADA.

HALIFAX, July 4.—The American residents celebrated the Fourth with great spirit. Judge Jackson, United States Consul, held a levee.

IN LISBON.

LISBON, July 4.—The United States Legation and Consulate and Portuguese squadron were decorated with flags to-day, in honor of the anniversary of American independence.

STREET REPAIRS.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Some months ago THE TRIBUNE published an article advocating the use of wide tires for the heavy wagons or trucks that use and wear out our streets. Since then I have seen nothing published nor any action taken by our city authorities bearing on the question. I have long thought that some general systematic plan ought to be adopted by our City Council regulating the matter, so that the heavy teams, trucks, and every kind of wheeled vehicles that use our streets most should contribute their just proportion towards keeping them in repair. And inasmuch as a truck or wagon with a two-inch tire and carrying a load of two tons or more does more injury to the pavement than the same wagon or truck carrying the same load with a four-inch tire, so the narrow-tired wagon or truck should pay a larger tax than the one with a broad tire.

I am informed that express wagons and trucks used for hire now pay a license-fee of $2.50 each, which goes into the general Treasury. Will you permit me to suggest to our city authorities, through THE TRIBUNE, a change in the present plan, and an additional rate of tax or license, which, while not burdensome on any one class of interested parties, would bring a large revenue to the city, for the special purpose of keeping our streets in thorough repair? For instance, a tax something like the following should be assessed: Express wagons drawn by one horse, $5; buggies drawn by one horse, $10; drays drawn by one horse, $15; carriages drawn by two horses, $20; express and common road wagons drawn by two horses carrying less than one ton, $20; express wagons or trucks, two horses, with four-inch tire, carrying over one ton, $30; express wagons or trucks, two horses, with three-inch tire, carrying over one ton, $25; express wagons or trucks, two horses, with two-inch tire, carrying over one ton, $30. I have no doubt a tax of this kind would be cheerfully paid by all the wholesale firms who use heavy trucks carrying heavy loads, and by owners of all wheeled vehicles, on the condition that the fund thus raised be expended in repairing streets, and that the streets be kept in good repair or the city be held liable in case of damage by defective pavements.

In case some plan of this kind should be adopted, the city authorities would then keep a force of men constantly on the street replacing decaying blocks by sound ones at once when needed, on the principle that "a stitch in time saves nine." The city has twice this year repaired a certain piece of pavement (intersection of Washington and Dearborn streets) after the blocks had been loosened and lost for several feet square at a probable cost of $5 each time, when the repairs if made in time would have cost not exceeding 25 or 50 cents.

A plan like this, honestly and efficiently managed, would meet the approval of all owners of carriages and wagons,—if not carriage and wagon makers,—and give us the best paved streets of any city in the Union. Yours, T. B. C.

CRIME.
MYSTERIOUS MURDERS.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 4.—Sam Minton, the colored man who was mysteriously shot late last night, after being ejected from the residence of G. H. Voss, where Emma Banks, his sweetheart, was engaged as cook, died this morning. During the day Sam Hughes, whose attentions to the girl had aroused Minton's jealousy, the girl herself, and Jay G. Voss, son of the girl's father, were all arrested. The males were bailed out. The girl is held as an important witness. The case is surrounded by considerable mystery.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 4.—Last night Sam Minton, a negro, had a quarrel with his sweetheart at the residence of Judge Voss, and was ejected from the premises by Voss, soon after which Minton was shot, and died to-day. A son of Voss was arrested on suspicion and released on bail before the death of Minton.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—Miss Lida Hutton, sitting on the porch at her home in Avondale, suddenly fell dead, as was at first supposed from appoplexy, but an examination of her body disclosed the fact that a bullet had entered the breast and passed out at the back, killing her instantly. It is not known where the shot came from.

FATALLY STABBED.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MASON, Ill., July 4.—William Green, a section-hand on the Illinois Central Railroad, was fatally stabbed here last evening about 8 o'clock by William H. Luther. They had an altercation near Bradley's saloon door. Luther retreated into the saloon, closely followed by Green, who was threatening to stab him, and raised his hand as if in the act. Luther suddenly jumped at Green, plunging his pocket-knife into his body, making a fearful gash, puncturing his lungs. Green survived about an hour. Luther is under arrest. Green was drunk.

THE CANTON TREASURER.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HAMILTON, July 4.—George Fessler, who absconded from Canton, O., taking with him $30,000 of county funds, was brought before the Police Magistrate for extradition. The proceedings were of a limited nature, as Fessler agreed to return home in custody. To-day he proceeded to London in charge of a detective, and the stolen money deposited in bank there will be handed over to the Canton authorities. Fessler will then be taken over the line and given in charge to the Constables, and escorted to the scene of his defalcations to stand his trial. Fessler was County Treasurer of Stark County, O., and the total amount of his deficit is $118,000.

ROBBERY.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 4.—Last night about 9 o'clock a farm-hand named William Decker, who was on his way to Belvidere to celebrate, was enticed up the track of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad by a young man who stated that there was a picnic being held there. Seeing numerous lights, he consented. Soon after leaving the depot, he was seized by the throat by accomplices and robbed of $25. He was choked unconscious. The thieves made good their escape. As yet no clue has been obtained to the perpetrators.

AN INVENTOR'S REVENGE.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., July 4.—William McGill probably fatally shot this morning James and Thomas Armstrong, brothers, and then killed himself. McGill claimed the Messrs. Armstrong patented an invention of his, and excluded him from any benefits.

ROUGHS MET ROUGHS.

BOSTON, July 4.—In East Cambridge last night John Devine, of a party of roughs, fired into another crowd of roughs, killing William Dunn and probably fatally wounding William Carroll.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5—1 a. m.—Indications—For Friday in Tennessee and Ohio Valley, rising barometer, easterly winds, stationary temperature, and partly cloudy weather will prevail.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley, stationary pressure and temperature, southeast winds, and clear weather.

For the Lakes, falling barometer, northeast winds, slightly warmer cloudy or partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will generally fall somewhat, except a rise in the Upper Ohio.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 4.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a.m.	30.129	63	83	N. E.	5	.....	Cloudy.
11:18 a.m.	30.123	66	84	E.	6	.....	Cloudy.
2:00 p.m.	30.115	69	80	N. E.	6	.....	Clearing
3:53 p.m.	30.103	70	75	N. E.	6	.....	Clearing
9:00 p.m.	30.104	67	79	N. E.	7	.....	Clear.
10:18 p.m.	30.102	65	84	N. E.	5	.....	Clear.

Maximum, 72; minimum, 63.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 4—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Marquette	30.16	53	E., gentle	......	Clear.
Escanaba	30.19	68	Calm	......	Clear.
St. Paul	30.02	73	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Yankton	30.00	71	S. E., fresh	......	Fair.
LaCrosse	30.03	74	S. W., gent.	......	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.96	71	S., brisk	......	Fair.
Denver	29.91	76	S., gentle	......	Clear.
Omaha	29.93	76	S. E., gent.	......	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.95	77	Calm	......	Cloudy.
Keokuk	29.99	75	E., fresh	......	Clear.
Davenport	30.00	75	E., gentle	......	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.10	65	N., gentle	......	Clear.
Alpena	30.08	67	Calm	......	Clear.
Grand Haven	30.07	68	N. W., light	......	Clear.
Chicago	30.10	65	N. E., fresh	......	Clear.
Detroit	30.07	70	N. E., gent.	......	Clear.
Toledo	30.08	72	Calm	......	Clear.
Cleveland	30.03	70	N., gentle	......	Clear.
Breckenridge	30.00	68	S. E., fresh	......	Clear.
Duluth	30.00	66	N. E., gent.	......	Clear.

DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The *Times* says the headquarters of the Division of the Atlantic will be removed to-morrow from this city to Governor's Island. Hitherto the Atlantic Division of the United States army has comprised three departments, namely, that of the Atlantic States, that of the South, and that of the Gulf. The Departments of the Gulf and South have now been consolidated and placed under command of Gen. Augur, with headquarters at Newport Barracks, in Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati. Gen. Hancock was ordered to remove his headquarters from the city over to Governor's Island, and to remove the recruiting station formerly there to David's Island, on the Sound. This change, although made under the plea of economy, will, it seems probable, be the reverse of economical. This change will entail at the outset an outlay of $50,000.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Arrived, steamships Celtic and Wisconsin, from Liverpool.

MONTREAL, July 4.—Three steamships sailed to-day with a large amount of live stock for England.

Evoluting Like George Francis Train.
St. Louis Post.

He believes that direct contact with another human being results in a loss of a portion of the electricity and magnetism that is absolutely essential to sustain and prolong existence. He also believes that such loss may be produced in a greater or less degree by objects which have been touched by other human beings. Consequently, the gentleman in question, by always wearing, day and night, one pair of Parisian kid gloves, and sometimes two, has never allowed himself to touch the hand of his fellow-man. At meal-time he takes the precaution of wearing two pairs of gloves, and of also having the handle of the knife and fork which he uses thoroughly enwrapped in twine. In riding on the Olive street cars, which he takes every evening at 5 o'clock in order to reach home, he refrains from handing his ticket to the conductor with his fingers, and instead picks out the ticket from a little book fastened to his coat, and with his teeth allows the conductor to take the ticket from the end of his tongue. The gentleman is said to be worth $80,000.

FIRES.
CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 57 at 10:35 last evening was caused by a fire in the rag and junk shop of C. Sperian, No. 125 Van Buren street. Damage, $15; insured for $450 in the Fireman's. Cause unknown.

The alarm from Box 89, at the corner of State and Sixteenth streets, at 9:25 last evening, was caused by a fire on the roof of Nos. 71 and 783 Wabash avenue, caused by balls thrown from a Roman candle. The buildings are occupied as dwellings by Frank Patton and Mrs Wallace Dean. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines. Damage nominal.

The alarm from Box 618 at 12:55 this morning was caused by a fire in the one-story and basement house No. 1112 Fulton street, owned by Peter Downey, and occupied by him as a residence. Damage, $250. Cause, supposed incendiarism, the house being unoccupied.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 4.—The nimble fire-cracker got in its work early to-day. Before 10 o'clock a block of ten brick residences belonging to the estate of Joseph Poole, deceased, of Fountain County, were sacrificed on the altar of youthful patriotism. A fire-cracker exploded in a stable, and before the flames were subdued the entire block was gutted. Loss $10,000; partly insured.

AT CARLINVILLE, ILL.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., July 4.—The Macoupin Coal Company, of this city, had its engine-house and outbuildings destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about $1,000; no insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

CASUALTIES.
KILLED BY A STRAY SHOT.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 4.—At daybreak to-day a child aged one year, named Hardershell, and from Gibson, was shot and killed by a stray shot from Dawson's shooting-gallery.

BURNED TO DEATH.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARINETTE, Wis., July 4.—The jail at Sturgeon Bay was set on fire last night by one of the occupants, and entirely destroyed. A prisoner named John Wood was burned to death.

CURRENT GOSSIP.
HOTSPUR ON A FOP.

My liege, I did deny no prisoners;
But I remember, when the fight was done,
When I was dry with rage and extreme toil,
And nothing stronger than rain-water
Within forty miles, came there a certain lord,
Trimly dressed, nobby, in fact, with a cutaway coat,
Flashy neck-tie, and pants louder than the
Band-wagon of a circus, including the band;
He was fresh as a bridegroom—
To speak truly, he was a trifle too fresh.
His chin, which I advised him to wipe off,
Was newly reaped, and showed like
Stubble-land at harvest-time.
He was scented like ice-cream
At a church-fair—with vanilla, musk,
Rose-water, cologne, hair-oil, etcetera,
And I cannot pretend what else.
Twixt his finger and his thumb he held
A pouncet-box (see Webster's Unabridged),
Which, ever and anon, he gave his nose.
And still he smiled and talked, and, as
The soldiers bore dead bodies by,
He called them untaught knaves, unmannerly,
To bring a slovenly, unhandsome corpse
Between the wind and his nobility.
With many holiday and snobbish terms.
Such as "Aw, weally!" "Did you evah!"
He addressed me among the rest—
Demanded my prisoners, in her Majesty's
Behalf. I then, all smarting with
My wounds, being galled to be so pestered
With a seven-by-nine popinjay,
Out of my grief and my impatience,
I lifted him one abaft the wheel-house,
And you might have heard his little
Coat-tails crack as he passed
Over into the next county.
This bald, unjointed chat of his, my lord,
Disturbed my Dutch, and I beseech you
Let not his mysterious disappearance
Come between my love and your high majesty.
—*Oil City Derrick.*

SNAKES IN A FIRE.
Quincy (Ill.) Whig.

A curious and thrilling spectacle was witnessed Sunday evening by persons who were early at the scene of the burning of McDade's ice-house on the bay. It was caused by the escape of probably hundreds of snakes, which seemed to wiggle and crawl and bound directly out of the flames, and to then run for the bay, creating a continuous splash, splash, splash, as one after another of the reptiles went headlong into the water. The whole country for a mile around was as light as day. The snakes seemed to come from every nook and corner of the building, and writhing in agony from the intense heat, instinctively made directly for the bay, and, maimed and burned, as many of them undoubtedly were, they plunged in promiscuously, the larger ones—some of them of tremendous size—throwing great volumes of water high into the air. The watchman at one of the other ice-houses says that when he first saw the flames they enveloped nearly the entire building. He ran to the door and attempted to enter, but was driven back by the fire and smoke. Nothing whatever could be done to save the ice-house. It had no doubt been set on fire by tramps, several of whom were subsequently found lying near the ruins, fast asleep. One of these very graphically describes the rush of snakes from the burning building, which was a sight as terrible as it was wonderful. Out of the doorway, through the roof, in the midst of dense volumes of smoke, they came by scores; large snakes and small, of almost every species known to this latitude, their eyes extended and their forked tongues darting defiance at the blaze, they actually raced through the air for a place of safety. They hissed with madness, and pounded the earth with their tails in fury, and seemed to screech in the agony they experienced in coming through the fire. The number of them appeared to be endless until the whole structure was so fully consumed that no more could escape from it, if any there were. Great rattlesnakes, blow snakes, moccasins, garter snakes, water snakes of every possible description and age, were huddled and hustled together as they came forth, apparently borne by the flames. The creeping things were horrible to behold. No one dared attempt to kill them after they had passed successfully through such a furnace. Wild with rage and tossing venom into the fire, which seemed to only increase in volume, they coiled upon the ground with arched necks ready to strike the foe that approached them. Some of them even seemed to stand upon the edge of the ice-house as if bidding defiance to the devouring elements, and to lick up the flames with their tongues, before giving up what had been their home.

It is declared upon good authority that some of these reptiles were ten feet in length, with bodies of enormous size, which made large swaths on the earth where they crawled; and as to their number, no one could give a more accurate idea than that there were hundreds. One of the largest, of a bright green and gold color, which was rendered beautifully brilliant by the fire-light, appeared through the side of the house, which was in full blaze, bearing in its mouth two of its young; and scales fell from its body like hailstones as it hurried away, uttering tones of torture as it proceeded. Some of the snakes took refuge in a large pile of lumber near the ice-house, underneath which several dead carcasses were found when the lumber was removed to a place of safety. The house was built with three boards, by which a vacant space was made in the siding, creating an air-chamber; and it is supposed that the snakes had taken possession of this for a home. The tramps who endeavored to stay in the ice-house on Sunday night probably discovered some of the snakes, and attempted to smoke them out but the effort resulted in the destruction of the building.

A VORACIOUS INSECT.
Norristown Herald.

Some two weeks ago a curious little animal was caught in a pool of water, at Mr. Frank Ramsey's, in Plymouth Township, and presented to Dr. C. S. Baker, of this borough, who placed it in his aquarium. It is about two inches long and less than an inch broad, with six crooked legs. Its color is dark brown, and large, prominent black eyes. The back is marked as though undeveloped wings were hidden beneath its hard outer coat. It swims readily, but generally fixes itself to a stone or some other object, to which it clings with its two hinder pairs of legs, holding its head downward and its fore legs raised. It has a sting or lance like a mosquito, which it only thrusts out when attacking its prey.

After having been placed in the aquarium it remained quiet for several days, during which time it was not seen to eat anything. On Friday, the 21st of June, it made an attempt upon a little terrapin, much larger, however, than itself, which it caught by the head with its fore-feet, running its lance into his neck. He soon died, and his destroyer dragged him to a brick in the centre of the aquarium. Then, fixing itself on the brick in its favorite attitude, it held the terrapin for twenty-four hours, and seemed to be sucking its blood. How much longer he would have held him is uncertain, for its prey was then taken away. When it is remembered that the weight of the terrapin was several times its own, the strength of the insect may be imagined.

On the following Sunday it sprang upon a water snake eleven inches long. The battle was brief and exciting. The insect pursued its former method of attack. It made a dive, caught him sideways near the neck, twisted his head around and thrust its lance into his throat, quickly killing him. Then as before it sought a resting place and held its prey suspended until compelled to give it up.

Since that time it has made no further assaults. There are a number of gold-fish, frogs, tadpoles, and little fishes in the aquarium, but it takes no notice of them. The name of the voracious terror of the waters has not been learned definitely, but it is supposed to be a mantis, a devouring insect which nearly answers the description, and which has a habit of folding its five legs in an attitude of prayer.

PHONOGRAPH IN GEORGIA.
Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

"Unc Remus," asked a tall, awkward-looking negro, who was one of a crowd surrounding the old man in front of James' Bank yesterday, "W'at's dis 'ere wa't dey calls de fongraf—dis 'ere inst'ument wa't kin holler 'roun' like little chillun in de back yard?" "I ain't seed um," said Uncle Remus, feeling in his pocket for a fresh chew of tobacco. "I ain't seed um, but I hear talk un um. Miss Sally wuz a readin' in de papers las' Chuseday, an' she say dat it's a mighty big whatyoumaycallem." "A mighty big which?" asked one of the crowd. "A mighty big whatshisname," answered Uncle Remus. "I wuzzent up dar close to whar Miss Sa'ah was a reedin', but I kinder geddered in dat it wuz one er dese 'ere whatshisnamzes w'at yer holler into one year an' it comes out at de udder. Hit's mighty funny unto me how dese folks kin go an' prognosticate dere eckoes intu one er deze yer i'on boxes, an' dar hit'll stay ontwell de man comes 'long an' turns de handle an' lets de fuss come pilin' out. Bimeby dey'll git ter makin' shore-nuff people, an' den dere'll be a racket 'roun here. Dey tells me dat it goes off like one er dese 'ere torpedoes." "You hear dat, don't you?" said one or two of the younger negroes. "Dat's w'at dey tells me," continued Uncle Remus. "Dat's w'at dey sez. Hit's one er dese yer kinder w'atsiznames dat sasses back wen you hollers at it." "Wat dey fix um up fer den?" asked one of the practical negroes. "Dat's wat I want er know," said Uncle Remus, contemplatively. "But dat's wat Miss Sally was a reedin' in de paper. All you gotter do is holler at de box, an' dar's yo' remarks. Dey goes in, an' dar dey are tooken, an' dar dey hangs on twell you shakes de box, an' den dey drops out des ez dese yere fishes wat you git from Savannah, an' you ain't got time fer ter look at dere gills, needer."

QUIPS.

The whole thing in a nutshell—The worm.

Cannibals don't care much for poetry as a rule, though they have been known to speak in highest terms of a little sonnet.

"Pa," said a 4-year old, "there's a poor man out there that would give anything to see you." "Who is it, my son?" "It is a blind man."

A little Florida boy tamed an alligator, and the ugly reptile learned to like the little fellow—not, however, until the little fellow was all gone.

Anderson says he is now a Democrat. It is pretty difficult to see how he could be anything else—and lie the way he does.—*Norristown Herald.*

From the way Anderson prevaricates we should know he was a night-editor who had ruined his veracity by writing display-heads.—*Boston Globe.*

The Paris hotel-keepers now charge American visitors $20 for a ham sandwich, but a toothpick that has been soaked in mackerel brine can be obtained in some places for half that sum.

The young man arrested for leaving an oyster-saloon Saturday without paying for his stew, on telling the Judge he had forgotten it, was reminded that he had played that one-stew often.

Highly genteel.—Sir Charles: "By the by, Mrs. de Tompkyns, do you know your neighbors, the Ponsonby de Talbots?" Mrs. Peter de Tompkyns: "A—no!—strange to say, for they are a kind of connection of ours." Sir Charles: "Indeed! How so?" Mrs. Peter de Tompkyns: "We have the same monogram, you know."—*Punch.*

DEADWOOD.

FORT LINCOLN, D. T., July 4.—The Seventh Cavalry, under Gen. S. D. Sturges' command, moved out to-day on the march to Bear Butte Camp, north of Deadwood, and 220 miles distant. They will not get there inside of twelve days. The weather is hot. Rich gold reports still continue from the Bear Paw Mountains. Ex-Mayor Hackett and others leave by steamer to-day for the new region.

OBITUARY.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 4.—The Rev. John D. Dowling, Baptist writer, died to-day in a lunatic asylum.

LOWELL, Mass., July 4.—Dr. James C. Ayer, the celebrated patent-medicine proprietor, died at private asylum last night, of softening of the brain. Age, about 60. His estate is probably worth from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000.

POLITICAL.

LITTLE ROCK, July 4.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day, and organized by electing the Hon. T. B. Hanley, of Philips County, Chairman. After permanent organization, one ballot was had for Governor, as follows: Miller, 77; Fletcher, 46; Hughes, 33; Embey, 12; Hill, 6; Bunch, 2; necessary to a choice, 89. The Convention adjourned to 9 a. m. to-morrow.

"Dot Mexico through."
Washington Sunday Herald.

Two Germans met in San Francisco recently. After affectionate greeting, the following dialogue ensued:

"Fen you said you hef arrived?"
"Yesterday."
"You came dot born around?"
"No."
"Oh! I see, you come dot Isthmus across?"
"No."
"Oh! den you come dot land over?"
"No."
"Den you hef not arrived."
"Oh, yes! I hef arrived. I come dot Mexico through."

STARCH.

KINGSFORD'S
Oswego Starch

Is the original of Corn Starches, and it has held for 40 years the highest place in the estimation of housewives throughout the world. With economists it is the prime favorite, as it will hold full one-third more water, and yet maintain a standard consistency. For the laundry its cheapness, ultra purity, sweetness and lustre have become proverbial, while as a table edible it stands the peerless American preparation, universally renowned.

T. C. CHAPIN Gen'l Ag't. 140 Duane-St. New York

A. H. STEPHENS.

The Little Giant of Georgia Talks to His Constituents.

He Defends His Course on the Potter Resolution, and Tells What Kind of a Democrat He Is.

Text of His Speech Delivered at Augusta on the 26th ult.

Mr. Stephens, on being presented to the audience, said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS [three cheers for Stephens, the lion of America], LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: For this reception, this ovation, accept my profound thanks. Were I vain, I might be elated by it. But, my countrymen, I tell you I feel rather depressed by it, in view of the heavy responsibility resting upon me. The weakness of human nature is great. I am not exempt from it. My earnest desire is, that I may not be misled by temptation. The occasion of this assemblage is, that I, your Representative, shall return an account of that stewardship; the discharge of its high and responsible duties, which were assigned to me, as stated by Mr. Gambl. I am here to render that account to the people who confided that trust to me. If I have in anything come short of my duty, I am here to answer for it.

It has been said, and the charge has been made and gone forth broadly through the press of the State, that I have

VIOLATED THE TRUST;

that I have committed a breach of it. If so, I am not entitled to your continued confidence. I tell you, fellow-citizens, I have felt pained, chagrined, mortified at the accusations that been made against me. While I was faithful, as I thought, laboriously by night, watching without sleeping, your interests, your rights, and striving for the peace and quiet of the country; when I expected to have had my hands upheld, at least by Georgians, to feel the shafts of assaults was a source not only of disappointment, but pain and mortification.

What are these charges? I intend to answer them. I am here for a plain talk and candid statement.

I want a hearing, nothing else. What are the charges? I stated on the announcement of my arrival in this city that I should be before you to repel the assaults that have been made upon me. I do it in no unkind spirit. Let everybody understand I am not here in a spirit of *lex talionis*. I am here in the defense of right, justice, truth, and your interests. I am here to defend myself against these charges. I shall endeavor to be methodical, but as brief as my strength will permit.

First, it has been said I have violated the trust confided in me, in my course upon what is known as

THE "POTTER RESOLUTION."

I have lost and forfeited the trust of the Democratic party.

What were those resolutions? What was my course in regard to them? Mr. Potter, without any general conference with the Democratic party of the Congress, introduced resolutions inquiring into the frauds pertaining to the last Presidential election. I was not in the House. Everything was quiet when I left it. I had gotten a leave of absence for a week, on account of the state of my health. I had just gotten through all those measures which were in my hands for the relief of the people, and had no sooner left the Capitol than I was informed of this resolution. The House got to a dead lock. That was on Monday; on Tuesday and Wednesday I was confined to my room. This is all known. I addressed Mr. Potter a letter in reference to his resolutions to inquire into the frauds of the last Presidential election. Well, who does not know that there were frauds, huge, enormous, hideous? The scope of the Potter resolution was to inquire into the Republican frauds in Florida and Louisiana. The Republicans offered an amendment to extend it to all frauds. It was resisted. My opinion at the time was two-fold.

First, as to the investigation of these frauds I had no objection, if they desired to do it with the proper purpose. I was never a defender of frauds on either side. If they desired to collect them together and amass the evidence to remain as a monument to guide future legislation, to prevent the repetition of similar ones, I had no objection. When the investigation was thus confined, and the opposite side accused of doing the frauds, my opinion was that it was injurious to the Democratic side to have it considered. I thought the American people would not favor it. If they did it on one side, let it be done on the other. I was

FOR JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

If they said we had stolen goods, I said, "Search us." "The wicked flee when no man pursueth:" "The righteous are as bold as a lion." I thought if we have to investigate, have it open and wide and broad."

I thought, also, upon an investigation of this sort there ought to be a declaration that it was not to invalidate Mr. Hayes' title; and not to put in Mr. Tilden. For this I have been censured. It has been said I made concessions to the Republican party in occupying this position. Now, I most earnestly appeal to you, and ask wherein were there any such concessions? There were no concessions except the truth and right, and the best evidence of this is that those who howled me down in less than thirty days themselves granted the same concessions. They first enlarged the investigation, and finally, on the 14th of this month, declared, by an overwhelming vote, just what I had asked them to do at first in relation to Hayes' title. No ampler vindication need I want than that which the men who would not hear me at first gave themselves after. Never was my position upon any question more triumphant than it has been upon this.

For some time past the Savannah *News*, Albany *Advertiser*, Macon *Telegraph*, and Atlanta *Constitution*, have denounced me as an untrue Democratic Representative, and attempted to have me ruled out of the party in this district. There is one consolation I have: if I committed even a blunder in this opinion, I have been most amply vindicated, as I have shown. In the last three weeks, when that grand old State of Pennsylvania—the Keystone State—uttered her thunders, it was then that they came to my terms, and my vindication was complete. [Applause.]

My countrymen, I tell you I was gratified to see the triumph of truth, but mortified to see them reluctantly brought to do what they ought to have done, but to do that in the train and under the lead of the Republican, Mr. Burchard, of Illinois. Well, if I am to be ruled out of the Democratic party because I asked, entreated, implored them in the beginning to do something, and afterwards, in thirty days, to come under the Republican banner and do it, what are you going to do with those who followed the lead of a Republican instead of me? [Cheers and applause.] Is there a fish for one and fowl for another? If I am to go out, where ought all of my colleagues to go? Where's Hartridge to go? Where's Blount to go? Where is Candler to go? Where's Harris, Bell to go? Felton? He stood with them all along. All in but me! All at me! They are all good Democrats. What's the fault? I want to know. I have told you the truth. Everything I asked them to do; everything I have been denounced for—that is, wanting Hale's amendment offered, and the Presidential title not inquired into—and everything I wanted them to do, they did under the lead of Mr. Burchard. My friend Mr. Hartridge was too slow. The country demanded it. Burchard moved first, and every man came in but a few, and Mr. Hartridge came in afterward. He followed with just what I had asked in the beginning, and there were in the House only fourteen against it. My countrymen, my constituents, people to whom I render my account, am I to be denounced, ruled out of the Democratic party because I asked twenty-three days before just what all the rest came to, except fourteen men, at last. [Applause.]

Yes, and when I asked it I was howled down for doing it. I was never born to be howled down, except under the gag of the previous question. [Cheers and applause.]

Never! never! While the people live and freedom lives, while I have a voice, though I cannot stand where all American citizens can hear me,

I SHALL NEVER BE HOWLED DOWN.

[Applause.]

What was the rest? Thirty days, and the men who howled me down followed and sanctioned every word I said. [Applause.]

Am I now to be ruled out? There's my stewardship. I think I am right, and I submit to my constituents; but it is said that nine-tenths of them do not agree with me. It is just a difference of opinion. My opinion is that nine-tenths of my constituents do believe with me, and will sustain me. I do look to my constituents first, I have always been plain with you. If you send me to Congress I must do as I please. If I do not know how to manage your interests there better than you do I have no business there, and nobody is fit to represent free people that does not. If you were going to the Paris Exposition, would you trust yourself on a ship with a Captain and a pilot who knew no more about the shoals and quicksands of the ocean than yourself? No! If any member of your family were ill, and in danger, would you send for a physician who knew no more about diseases than you did? You send for him whose business it is to understand more about your needs than you do. If you have a case in court, and your titles involved, would you send for a "shyster," who knew no more about the law than you did?

I tell you plainly, it is my business to know more about your business at Washington, and how to do it, than you do. If I cannot know your wants better than you do, I am not fit to represent you. The first thing is to seek a man of integrity, and then qualification, who will watch over your interests. But the idea of having a man at Washington who, before voting, has to write to editors to ask them what the popular feeling is, and what the people think about it,

IS PREPOSTEROUS.

Such a one is not a fit representative, and would remind me of a story that an old servant of my father used to tell me of two Africans in Virginia—Sambo and Mingo—who one day went out still-hunting, and found a deer lying asleep behind a log. They did not use fire-arms, but cudgels. Mingo, the more intelligent, was afraid to trust the game with Sambo; but Sambo was anxious to get a lick at the deer, and he got to talking so loud that Mingo thought he might wake up the game; so he agreed for Sambo to go along. He left Mingo and slipped right up to the log and raised his mallet, and then hesitated. He then yelled out, "Mingo, where me strike him?" Of course the deer awoke and was gone before he could strike him. [Laughter.] If you want somebody to go to Congress and write back, "Mingo, where me strike him?" do not send me. If a member don't know how to vote, the game will be gone before he can hear from Mingo. [Laughter.]

A Representative must have integrity and qualification. Select true men, honest men, men of qualification. When they come home, hold them responsible.

The newspapers say I am wrong. If I am wrong, condemn me; if you think I am not wrong, make your verdict to the contrary. [Applause.] So much for the Potter resolution.

Another charge: It is said I have

INSULTED THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

My countrymen, I can assure you no such intention ever entered my mind. Were my mother—whose image exists not even in memory, but whose name and character are so deeply endeared to my heart—alive, I would as soon think of insulting her, or my father, whose memory is so dear to me, as soon as I would think of insulting or saying anything offensive to the Democratic party or to anybody else, not excepting that class alluded to in my letter to Dr. Casey, for I think they are hardly sensitive to anything of the sort. Now, wherein is there a word in my letter offensive to anybody? I simply said that I should neither seek nor decline a nomination at the hands of the Thompson Convention. I think that's the position that every man who is not selfish should hold. I trust I am not selfish. I never had an ambition to serve myself in my life. My ambition or aspirations have been to serve other people and my country. I never sought a nomination from anybody in my life. I think it is the highest position for any man truthfully to fill. I do assert I never did seek to serve the public, and whenever the duty has been conferred upon me, I have been more pressed with the weight of the responsibility than ever elated by the honor. I stated to Dr. Casey that I should not seek it. I do not. I want it to be understood. I say I do not decline it; and I do not. No affectation about it. I decline the confidence of nobody on earth. Nobody ever expressed confidence in me that I did not feel gratified for it. So with the Thompson Convention. If they continue their confidence I shall be gratified for it.

I said I wanted people to put questions to me; that I was willing to respond to any. I have been asked if I would submit my claims to the Convention. Another question—Would I allow my name to go before that Convention? Another question—Would I abide by the result of that Convention? I will answer: First, I have no claims to present to anybody. Here is my life, if the people want me to serve them. I do not go along with my papers, to exhibit them and beg favors. Here's my life;

I SUBMIT NO CLAIMS.

Now, my answer to the question, will I abide by the action of the Convention, is fully answered in my letter to Dr. Casey. That letter needs no explanation to a careful reader. I weighed every word in it when it was penned. I said that if I should be repudiated by that Convention, and ruled out of the Democratic party because of my course in connection with the Potter resolutions, then I should consider them not as representatives of the true Democracy, but as tricksters, and I should appeal from their action to the true Democracy of the Eighth District. Now, whom could I have offended by this statement? Certainly no true Democrat. Political tricksters I do not consider as true Democrats: and I repeat that, if I am ruled out by tricksters, I shall appeal to the Democracy of the District. Political tricksters and thimble-riggers I do not regard as true Democrats, and I do trust no true Democrat would ever suppose that I could, by any possibility, apply such a term to him.

I am here not for strife. Whenever this war upon me ceases we shall have peace. Those who begun it have but to quit it. As long as they continue it I shall fight back to the utmost of my strength and ability. I do not intend to be grossly misrepresented, and let charges against my fidelity to principle pass in silence. No such assailants shall ever separate me from the true Democracy of the Eighth District. [Prolonged applause.] By the true Democracy I mean the

DEMOCRACY OF THE JEFFERSONIAN SCHOOL,

which is based upon the eternal principles of truth, right, and justice, which is as broad as the human family, which is as catholic as the Christian religion,—embracing men of all countries, climes, and nations. [Cheers.]

The true character of this Democracy, and rightful government under it, I fully set forth to many of you three years ago in the Opera-House. I need not repeat them now.

As to modifying my words in my letter to Dr. Casey, I see no use in it, in order to be understood more clearly by anybody. And to do it with a view to take down anything I have said, you may be assured I never shall do it. I never eat my words. [Cheers.] It is a diet I never feed on. Never! never! [Cheers and laughter.]

These thimble-riggers who go about and get between the people and their choice, and fix up things to cheat the people, may be offended if they are capable of taking offense. [Laughter.]

In speaking of tricksters, I knew what I was speaking about. You may not know that there were such men at work throughout the Eigth District, but I did. I did not intend that these defilers of the temple should get in by fixing up conventions. It is a foolish bird that goes into the snare that's set for it—a very foolish bird. It is no use for these fellows to try to put me out of the Democratic party, for it cannot be "did." [Laughter.] It was never "did," and it never shall "be did." [Laughter and cheers.] They attempt to put me out of the house of my fathers! Come into the mansion where I was reared—my patrimony—and put me out? It would be like the case I heard of a man in Elbert, who tried to put a man out of the hotel, and, in his effort to do so, got kicked out himself [laughter], and when he got up, brushing the dirt off, he said that is reversing the thing. If any of these tricksters try to turn me out of the Democratic party, there will be a scuffle at the threshold, and it will not be I that is kicked out either. [Cheers and laughter.] Where's the offense? Now, a little more about what constitutes a good Democrat. I think I am as good as any. I think I know as much of organization as anybody in the State. I dictated every word except two or three on the platform by which our State was redeemed, when I was sick, infirm, not able to stand, and there's where the Democracy of Georgia got its organization—the breath of life in which and by which they triumphed in the redemption of the State, and re-establishment of Constitutional government in our midst. [Prolonged applause. From one of the audience, "We are not going to rule you out."]

What's true Democracy? What constitutes a genuine Democrat? In my judgment, those great fundamental principles of right underlying the entire fabric of our free institutions, to which I have just referred.

According to the opinion of my newspaper assailants, the true Democracy means nothing but going with caucuses, conventions, and nominations. Their idea is that which the brave and gallant Gen. Breckinridge once illustrated. He said that in Mississippi there was a contest between two champions of Democracy, each claiming that he was a better Democrat than his opponent. A committee was appointed to decide between them. The first stepped forward and announced, as the evidence of his claims, that he had never bolted a Democratic nomination in his life.

That seemed to be, in the opinion of the Committee, a very fair showing. His opponent then stepped forward and said that he also had never bolted a Democratic nomination in his life, but that he had moreover voted for McNutt, the repudiated candidate for Governor. The Committee then wavered towards his side, when the first champion stood forth again and said, "Well, I have not only never bolted a Democratic nomination in my life, and did moreover vote for McNutt, the repudiated candidate for Governor, but

FEEL LIKE STEALING SOMETHING NOW."

This again turned the balance, and he took the hat. Now, my countrymen, I want you to understand that I do not belong to that class of Democrats. The high, grand, and noble principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, by which the world is to be redeemed from tyranny and wrong, is of a very different material.

My countrymen, what you and I, and all of us want, is not this or that man in any particular place, but good government, wise laws, peace, prosperity, contentment, low taxes, and plenty of good money, and harmony in all the interests of this great and vast country.

When I saw Mr. Hayes adopt a policy that was so congenial to our rights—what I had been contending for—I said that he ought to be upheld and not assailed. Am I to be ruled out because I say it is good, it is just as we wanted it? What have we been striving for, for ten years past? Was it not for Home Rule and State Rights? Was it not, as I have often said, like the figure of Ezekiel? [Here Mr. Stephens referred to his famous illustration, which he had before given of the workings harmoniously of our system of government, to the prophetic vision of Ezekiel.]

I have trusted all my life in a super-ruling Providence; and in the darkest hours of the late War, when I could not see, I believed He could. How it would come out, I did not know; I hoped for the best; I hoped that it would be best on our side; that they would all come together. I never doubted it. So long as the Mississippi runs—philosophy and reason and everything taught that this grand country and people of the United States must be joined by some kind of union or other. How, I did not know; but that the grand picture should be carried out I believed. You call it superstition. Jefferson, the founder of the sytsem, was the greatest political philosopher that ever lived. This majestic temple of our liberties was reared under his direction and guiding spirit. In it and around its altars I was brought up. Tricksters and others may try to drive me out, but they never will. Here I was bred, here I have lived, and

HERE I WILL DIE,

—even if I be immolated by those who attempt to thrust me out. [Continued applause.]

Under the shelter of this temple is a place for refugees from oppression and wrong, from all countries and climes. [Great applause.]

If Mr. Hayes will give us home government and State rights, shall we put him out and put in Tilden, hoping to better ourselves thereby? Shall we quit our own ground because the Administration comes up to our full requirements? Shall we run away from our own music in the hour of our triumph? Some of these so-called Democrats are like a monkey. I am sorry to have to compare them to that kind of an animal. But, according to the story, a monkey once took his fiddle and got upon the cone of the house. He drew the bow, but at the sound he jumped back. Again he did the same thing, until finally, in his last leap backwards, he fell from the top and broke both his neck and the fiddle. Now, the Democracy of this country would be just as foolish as the monkey, and will come to a similar end by running away from their own ground because their opponents have come to their own terms. What we want, as I said, is good government, and I do not care whether, in the providence of God, it comes from Hayes or Tilden. So that it comes, is all we want.

This may be the last time I shall ever address the people of Augusta. Life with me is flickering in the socket; but as I addressed fathers of many of these men and women and daughters, who grace and honor this occasion, and by whose presence I feel greatly honored—I mean the lady portion of this audience—they have passed away.

The year 1839 was the first time I ever spoke at this hall. I speak the same language and principle to-day I did then.

It is said by some that I am old and

BECOMING A FOSSIL.

Excuse me for alluding to these things. They do not pain me, but I remember very well when, on that portico, about the middle of September, 1860, upon the earnest entreaties of some personal friends, I came here to address the people of this city. I was then too weak to stand, and had to sit down during the delivery of what I had then to submit. When I told the people they need not be surprised to see the country in war before six months they said I was crazy. Everything was prosperous. The country was never so prosperous as in 1860. Everything was peaceful. They thought it amazing that I should say so. Still it did occur just as I, from my knowledge of the elements at work, believed it would. The philosopher, with his hydrometer, barometer, and thermometer, could have told you before it came of that threatening cyclone which so fearfully burst upon your city some months ago.

In 1860 I thought I saw the trouble; the future showed it. When I raised my alarm I did not proclaim it in arrogance, but they derided me. The same popular elements now exist. The question of Hayes' title was settled constitutionally and legally, as I believed. But, if it had been opened up and set aside under the Potter resolution, I tell you this evening such a war would have ensued as was never waged upon this continent. It would not have been an organized war, as the last one was, but it would have been civil war,—bloody war from the Pacific to the Atlantic,—in which millions would have gone down as in the French Revolution.

WITHDRAWS.

Billingsley Withdraws from the "Fiat" Humbug.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

On my return to the city last Friday, after an absence of two weeks, I was informed that a paragraph had appeared in the *Journal* stating that I had resigned my position upon the County Executive Committee of the National party for certain reasons; also, that I had withdrawn from the party, which was true. But I had not intended to give the matter any publicity whatever. I have been informed, however, that some parties have been unkind enough to assert that I "had been bought," etc., which is wholly untrue. It is perhaps due to me to state through the *Journal* the reasons for my resignation and withdrawal from the National party, as the matter has been made public, and as the reasons assigned do not fully cover the ground, and an injustice may seem to have been done, as well as to some with whom I have lately been associated. I desire to state briefly as follows:

I entertained the opinion that a movement to organize a National party, with the possibility of at least local success, would influence the leading men of both the old political organizations to move in the direction of the following legislation, in order to prevent the disintegration of their parties: The remonetization of silver, the prohibition of the further retirement of greenbacks, the making of greenbacks receivable for all dues, both public and private, including duties on imports, and the repeal of the Resumption act. As I then and now believe, nine-tenths of the people demanded a part or the whole of the above legislation; and, with this purpose in view, I affiliated with the National party in the late township and city elections,—not as a candidate, but refusing any position on the ticket whatever.

Now, silver has been remonetized, and the further retirement of greenbacks prohibited. The making of greenbacks receivable for duties on imports *has been defeated in a Democratic Congress*. In the meantime we have come so close to resumption I hardly wish to go back and begin again.

With silver legal-tender, and hoarded by the Government, with the present volume of greenbacks assured, and the further retirement of the National Bank issue, in order to bring about resumption, made unnecessary, and with free-banking, I see no reason why the volume of currency may not in the future expand as the business needs of the country may demand.

At least, I am fully convinced that a continuation of financial uncertainty, by crying for extreme legislation, and gross misrepresentation as to the calamities that have befallen us, can do no good, but on the other hand will be a positive injury to the prosperity of the country.

I never had any confidence in what is called "fiat money"—a money which costs nothing, is founded on nothing, not even a promise, is payable in nothing, and never to be paid.

Such money would hardly buy our salt, unless some Communist, with club in hand, made the salt man stand and deliver.

The advocates of "fiat money" are the real enemies of the greenback. The *greenback dollar promised to do something* some time in the future, and now the Government proposes to make that promise good on the 1st of January next. The State Convention of the National party, lately convened in our city, planted itself firmly upon the plank of "fiat money." Hence, it is plain that with my views I could not longer act with the National party, if that was all; but further, I am fully convinced that the National party must depend for its strength and future growth (if it has any) upon making the people believe that the darkest hours of financial distress await them; that the common ruin of all is but the work of a few more months; that no man is safe; that the best must go, and finally the banks, and to bring this about men will be advised to withdraw their deposits, and thus precipitate the ruin; that the people must all join the National party, and hurl from power (peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must) the spoilers of the nation's prosperity; that products are for the producer too low and for the consumer too high. Already they prophesy that wheat will be down to 60 cents a bushel, as if the abundance of the country was not a blessing to the country, and especially to the poor.

Such a campaign will inevitably draw into the National party (if it draws at all) the dissatisfied elements of society, Communists, and Socialists.

If I desire anything of a permanent character, it is a government with power strong enough to protect the person and property of every citizen, be he rich or poor. The growth of Communistic sentiments and Socialism, the purpose of the Democratic party by a partial investigation of election frauds to unsettle the Presidential question, and in so doing discourage the belief in the stability of the Government, which is necessary to a common prosperity and the security of life and property, make it necessary that every good citizen's status be known as positively in favor of law and order. Rather than excite society with predictions of distress and wide-spread ruin,—rather than sympathize with idleness and debauchery,—let us speak hopefully to our fellows who, with us, have been unfortunate, and, standing firmly for the right, help each other up to prosperity by the honest acquirement of real wealth. While the Republican party has made mistakes, and is not all that could be desired, yet the firm purpose of the party in the maintenance of the Government, in favor of law and order, is so positively known that no one need inquire what the status of a single member of the party may be upon the questions disturbing the stability and prosperity of the Government.

The platform of the late Republican Convention so fully expresses my views upon the political issues of the day, that I shall, without being bought or promised reward (except the reward of the consciousness of doing right), vote and act with the Republican party.

JULY 2. J. J. W. BILLINGSLEY.

THIRD-TERM.

Comments of Various Journals.

St. Paul Globe (Dem.).

Grant is no doubt the coming man for 1880 if Illinois can settle it.

Milwaukee Sentinel (Rep.).

Gen. Grant must not make his statement about being "tired of public life" too strong nor too often.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

Storrs, the attorney of the whisky thieves, is enthusiastically for Grant in 1880. "Why," says this pleasing person, "it's *in the air*, and *all h—ll* can't stop it." It is probably the very last thing that "all h—ll" desires to stop.

Philadelphia Bulletin (Rep.).

The enthusiasm with which certain Republicans greet the suggestion that Gen. Grant shall be the candidate of the party in 1880 seems to be born of the belief that Gen. Grant would introduce to the Southern States a policy similar to that which he enforced in years gone by, and so would contribute to a restoration of Republican supremacy in portions of the South. Gen. Grant's availability as a candidate may be an open question, but there can be no doubt about the baseleasness of this expectation. If Gen. Grant had remained in office he would have withdrawn the troops from Louisiana and South Carolina precisely as President Hayes has done.

New York Sun (Dem.).

Already we see in some of the journals pictures of Gen. Grant as the man on horseback who, at the point of the sword, is to preserve the peace and renew the prosperity of this country. Such things would deserve no comment, and might properly be regarded as simple and contemptible, were there no reason to suppose that they are gratifying to Gen. Grant himself,—that they wake an answering echo in his breast. It is to be observed that they appear in journals of the most sycophantic order,—in quarters where the only desire is to burn the incense most acceptable to the hero of their man-worship. The conductors of such papers are likely to know what is pleasing to Gen. Grant. Grant is said by those who know him best greatly to have changed. His nature has become despotic; his ambition unlimited. We all know that he was not a candidate in 1876 only because he could not got a nomination. He manifested no respect whatever for the traditions held sacred by the people, almost as part of the Constitution, which had prevented his predecessors from the time of Washington's example from seeking a third term. This shows that he then indulged an ambition inordinate and heretofore unknown in the history of this country. It is not likely that Gen. Grant's love of power has diminished during his residence abroad. His contact with the monarchical institutions of the Old World could have no effect upon a nature like his but to make him anxious to engraft them on his own country, with himself for King or Emperor. We sincerely believe that among the practical dangers which threaten our free institutions is an attempt by Gen. Grant, if he should again be elected President, to overthrow them. He is every whit as ambitious as Louis Napoleon. We fear he is as unscrupulous. Louis Napoleon professed at one time to be as much a Republican as Gen. Grant professes to be now. His first step toward empire was an extension of his term as President,—the same which Gen. Grant has already attempted. If a Republican National Convention were to be held now, Gen. Grant would be a very formidable candidate for the nomination. The Republicans have a very limited number of statesmen from among whom a candidate would be taken. Mr. Conkling has lost caste by letting pass unimproved his recent extraordinarily great opportunity. Then he is a stilted candidate, and the masses have no disposition to touch a man on stilts. Blaine, indisputably a man of talent, an orator, a cunning politician, possessing many popular attributes, unfortunately has touched money, which has stuck to his hands, and made him rich, to the disparagement of his nobler fame. Last, but strongest, many ways, is Gen. Butler. His name would kindle enthusiasm, and a powerful minority would rally to his support. But the aristocratic element of the party would be bitterly loath to accept him. So we see that Louis Napoleon Grant is a nearer and greater danger than might at first be supposed. Should he be nominated, the real issue would be Grant not at all or Grant for life.

Pittsburg Gazette (Rep.).

There is an undercurrent of almost excited interest throughout the country over the possibility, and even strong probability, that Gen. Grant will be nominated for the Presidency in 1880. If he lives, and nothing unusual occurs, his nomination and election are as certain as any future event can possibly be. He is to-day more intensely popular, more perfectly in the confidence of the American people, than at any other time in his life. His call to the Presidency for a third term is not merely intended as a distinguished honor, but believed to be essential to the welfare of the country. His peculiar characteristics and moral power are needed at the head of the Government, and will contribute to the pacification, prosperity, and growth of the country. We have reached a point where a firm, steady hand is needed to guide the nation. The President should be one who does not need to prove his right to govern. It is a peculiar fact that every new President we have is compelled to prove himself in contest with various elements of power before he is accepted fully and his influence and moral power are recognized. Lincoln, it will be remembered, though strong in the affections of the people, was not accepted fully by a certain class of leaders until his first term was three-fourths gone. He was thought to be mentally unequal to the place, and depreciation and intrigue were rife till it was assured that he had assured strength. Johnson, like all who have succeeded to the Presidential office by the death of the President regularly elected, never was accepted, and his term was one of unceasing warfare. And Grant, though backed by his military prestige and by a large electoral majority, was at first received as a mere tyro in politics, and it was imagined that he should be in leading strings to the politicians. His first conflicts were in this direction. The ultimate outcome to this struggle with the politicians has been, in our judgment, systematically misrepresented, or grossly misjudged. The cry was kept up for years, along with other detractions, that Grant had surrendered to the politicians. He was denounced as running the Administration according to the "machine." The statement is utterly false. Grant conquered and then conciliated the politicians. He was not subject to them, but they to him. He became recognized by all in political life, whether in the Republican or Democratic party, as the leading force, if not the leading mind, in American politics. Yet he was not a Dictator,—but became a counselor with those in political life,—he recognizing and appreciating ability, and enforcing the recognition, in return, of his undoubtedly great qualities, both of judgment and character. In brief, Grant and the politicians came at last to understand each other—they to know that he was not the novice they had imagined him, and he learning that men of character, ability, and force were engaged in political life, and that many of them were better than their detractors. The process through which Grant went in learning these lessons was interesting. He entered the Presidency with right instincts. He enunciated an Indian policy based on the principles of Christianity, and adhered to it to the last, though his plans were not entirely successful. We had it from his own lips that he had honestly tried to give a right policy to the Indian administration, but the agents were corrupted or run off. Still he adhered to it, and gave that policy standing and strength. He favored Civil-Service reform, and made it acceptable to his party. . . . This acknowledged influence and power Grant possesses to-day. He will be under no necessity of fighting his way to influence or power again. It has been fortunate, too, that he has been out of office for a term. It affords the people an opportunity to fairly measure him, and has afforded Europe the chance to testify its appreciation of him. The result is, he stands forth the most prominent American of the age. His clearness of mind, simple honesty of character, pureness of purpose, and fitness for the Presidential office are more highly appreciated than ever before. His election in 1880 will be unique. It will be felt that the man will honor the office quite as much as it will the man; it will be a third term,—the first in our history; it will be a spontaneous outpouring of the admiration and affection of the people. Even his political opponents will have no doubt that the office will be safe in his hands. He is to-day the man of the Republic, and the nation is eager to place upon his brow a chaplet of honor worn by no man before,—that of a third term in the Presidential office.

Troy (N. Y.) Budget (Rep.).

The significant announcement is made that Gen. Grant will return to the United States, by way of India, next year. In San Francisco, three months ago, an enthusiastic Grant man, a leading Republican of the Pacific Coast, stated to us that Grant would not return to this country for a year; that he would come home via India, and would first land at San Francisco. Also, that such a reception would be given him on the Pacific Coast as never yet had been accorded on this Continent to any other man. And then, added our informant, it will be just one grand Grant picnic all the way across the Continent to New York, where, in the Metropolis, a grand national reception will be accorded to him, in which the whole country will participate, and it will be the greatest welcome ever accorded to any man in the world. It was added that he would be then and there nominated for the Presidency, and his election would follow beyond all doubt. It certainly looks that way. At the Illinois State Convention last week the popular keynote was struck in the banner which bore the device: "Two good terms deserve another."

Rising Sun (Ind.) News.

Whenever the Cincinnati *Commercial* has anything to say, it says it right out like a little man, no matter whom nor how hard it hits. The *Commercial* has always regarded Grant as having been in sympathy with the great rings, especially the Whisky Ring, and Grant's actions would seem to justify this belief. The *Commercial* has always been opposed to a "second term."

Logansport (Ind.) Pharos (Dem.).

Whenever the name of Grant is mentioned in connection with the candidacy of 1880, every whisky-thief in the country, who was buried under the obloquy of public opinion, sticks up his head and yells, "Hurrah for Grant—give us the man on horseback."

CURRENT OPINION.

The fraud pump wheezes. It is almost dry.—*Cincinnati Commercial (Ind).*

It begins to dawn upon this country that Mrs. Jenks ought to have been the Chairman of the Potter Committee. She knows too much to be wasted as a mere witness.—*Philadelphia Times (Ind.).*

Instead of blaming Hayes and Stanley Matthews, Beecher is the man whom Anderson should hold responsible for his failure to get that Consulate. Beecher abolished the climate.—*St. Joseph Gazette (Rep)*

Deacon McKee's paper is dissatisfied with the absence of crookedness from the President's beverages, and it cries out: "Can't some person find out where Grant buys his whisky, and send a few barrels of it to the present occupant of the White House?"—*Kansas City Times (Dem.).*

Beecher prefers Watts to Bryant as a poet, and, in comparison with "Unveil thy bosom, faithful tomb," he thinks "Thanatopsis" is just nowhere. But then Bryant never sat on the ragged edge, nor wore out the seat of his trousers in sliding down the Commandments.—*New York Express (Dem.).*

The adjournment of Congress is a happy event. The body has done much good, and has failed to pass some most desirable measures. But, as it approached its end, it grew more and more impractical, and the session could not be prolonged to the public advantage.—*Richmond (Va.) Dispatch (Dem.).*

There has never been a time in the history of the Democratic party when it was not ready to sacrifice the welfare and peace of the country to party ends. It has inaugurated war and rumors of war, revolution, agitation, and disturbances of all kinds for party purposes. It is a national nuisance and should be destroyed.—*Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).*

Moses W. Field, the head Nationalist and principal "Workingman's" shrieker of Michigan, is one of the richest men in the State, and every dollar of his money was made by shaving notes and lending money at exorbitant interest. His dodge was to loan on real-estate security, at 18 per cent, act his own attorney in foreclosure, and, between interest and fees, eat up the entire property.—*Toledo Blade (Rep.).*

While the Commission was in session, Mr. Tilden told the writer of this, in reply to a question, that he was opposed to the Electoral Commission, and thought it unwise and wrong. He said, also, that he had not interfered, because he presumed that "our friends in Washington" knew best what to do, and should not, therefore, be interfered with. This was at the time that the Commission were considering the Florida vote.—*Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier (Dem.).*

It seems like it is getting to be Butler's Committee, instead of Potter's. Ben is burying Potter in his own clay, and the other members of the Committee are quietly looking on at the funeral. Mr. Potter seems to be playing a very inconspicuous part in the proceedings. If he expects to glide gently into the New York Governorship, he had better grease the ways with a little of Ben Butler's fat, and not suffer the Essex statesman to carry off all the honors.—*Cincinnati Enquirer (Rep).*

The result, therefore, of the investigation, when boiled down, is simply the smirching of the character of two Republicans, leaving Mr. Hayes in the undisputed occupancy of the Presidential Chair. While we enjoy the squirming of the rascals that cheated us out of our vote, we rejoice also that the villainy which they perpetrated, with the intent of keeping the South in subjection, has inured to our benefit and recoiled upon them, for, in robbing us of Tilden, they relieved the nation of a cold, heartless craven, and placed in the White House a man who defied the extremists of his own party, and who dared to treat the Southern States with fairness, and acknowledge them equals in the Union.—*Okolona (Miss.) Messenger (Dem.).*

Speaking of the attempt to buy an Elector in Louisiana for Tilden, the New Orleans *Times* says that, "As we first construed the story, and, in fact, as most other people construed it, the situation seemed to be that Levissee had agreed to sell out, and that negotiations to that end were progressing favorably, when the purchasers heard that Cronin had managed things, and Oregon was safe for Samuel. Of course, after that, Levissee's value depreciated, and there was no object in paying $100,000 for the mere satisfaction of having his moral grandeur arrayed on the Democratic side." As the *Avalanche* has frequently remarked, developments show that, before and after the last Presidential election, the only limit on either side to rascality was one of reach and grasp on the part of the active managers. If the whole truth could be made known, the books would be found to balance evenly. The honors would be easy. There was fraud all along the line. The people know this. It is nowhere better known than in the South.—*Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche (Ind.).*

Of all dishonest and palpably-false pretenses, that of the Democrats that this year's enormous deficiencies should be distributed over previous years is the thinnest. It is true that the deficiency of $14,500,000, or more, just voted by Congress is chargeable to previous Democratic failures to appropriate. If any part of this belonged to a Republican administration of the finances, why was it not provided for at some one of the previous sessions since the Democrats came into power in the House? If these are chargeable to Republican deficiencies, why did not the Democratic reformers, as Mr. Foster has pertinently asked in his excellent speech,—why did not the Democratic reformers provide for them at the proper time,—the last two years? In 1878, the same Committee in the House (almost the same men, in fact, who reported the appropriations two years ago), deliberately add $12,000,000 to the list of expenditures to be authorized. The deficiencies are not yet all provided for; but the Democratic party in the House stands before the country convicted of fraudulent pretenses, or of monstrous extravagance.—*New York Times (Rep.).*

Gortschakoff's famous mot is as pat to-day as it was at the close of the Crimean War, when it sent a thrill of delight through Russia: "Austria is a Government, but not a State." Mr. Stillman, with equal force, compares this composite monarchy to a pair of malassorted twins that cannot agree about what they do want, and would keep Europe in turmoil on the chance of some day deciding. The national impulses are weak, while the instincts of race are strong. The Emperor has Slav and Magyar subjects with conflicting interests and sympathies. He has two Ministries to direct and two Parliaments to humor, and, when he cannot secure the co-operation of the two monarchies, he is free to go his own way, inasmuch as neither of them of itself can successfully obstruct his policy. The military occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is an Imperial rather than a national movement. South Austria has clamored for it; North Austria has acquiesced in it; but Hungary has resisted it. The Government has several times decided to take this step, and has as often drawn back. At last, after months of vacillation, the army has received marching orders and crossed the frontier. The Magyars are forced to stand by and look on. The Emperor has his way. At the close of a disastrous reign, in which Austria has been defeated in two campaigns and shorn of her provinces in Italy and her supremacy in Germany, this unlucky Hapsburg aims to retrieve his fortunes by a happy stroke. He can acquire two provinces, not by war, but almost without an effort, with the consent of Europe. If he cannot restore Austrian prestige on the Continent, he can, at least, leave the domain of his Empire as large as it was when he entered upon his ill-starred reign.—*New York Tribune (Rep.).*

UNION PACIFIC FINANCES.

Devising Schemes to Cheat the Government and Nullify the Law.

New York Sun, July 2.

An impression prevails in Wall street that the laws recently enacted by Congress to secure the payment of moneys due to the Government by the Pacific Railroads are exceedingly burdensome upon those corporations, and that the companies will find it a hard enough task to meet their interest obligations without attempting to pay dividends. It is a fact, however, that the magnates controlling these properties do not look forward to the operation of the Thurman law with the same apprehension as parties who are not so well informed.

The new law defines "net earnings" as the amount left after deducting from gross earnings the necessary expenses actually paid during the year in operating the railroad and keeping it in a state of repair, and also the interest paid during the year upon the first mortgage bonds.

The important section is as follows:

The Company shall, on said day in each year, pay into the Treasury, to the credit of said sinking-fund, the sum of $850,000, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to make the 5 per centum of the net earnings, . . . and the whole sum earned by it as compensation for services rendered for the United States, together with the sum by this section required to be paid, amount in the aggregate to 25 per centum of the whole net earnings of said railroad company. . . .

Now, applying this rule to the Union Pacific, it will work as follows, taking the year 1877 as a basis:

The gross earnings were	$12,473,203
The operating expenses, including taxes	5,273,421
Surplus earnings	$7,199,782
Interest on first-mortgage bonds	1,633,890
Net earnings	$5,565,892

Now the Government claims 5 per cent of the net earnings, and will withhold all of the compensations due for its transportation over the lines of the road. It will also exact as much of $850,000 as is necessary to bring the other amounts up to 25 per centum of the net earnings.

Five per cent of net earnings is	$ 278,294
Government passenger transportation	293,251
Government freight transportation	362,208
United States mail	596,775
Total	$1,530,529
Twenty-five per cent of net earnings	1,391,473

Consequently there will be none of the $850,000 to be paid over by the Company. Not only this, but as the spirit of the law is that 25 per cent of the net earnings is the maximum demanded, the Union Pacific will undoubtedly ask the Secretary of the Treasury to hand over the difference of $139,056.02.

Supposing that the Company gets off with 25 per cent of net earnings, it is interesting to note how the stockholders will come out for dividends.

After paying 25 per cent, the net earnings will be reduced to	$4,174,419
Out of this must come the interest on the land grant and sinking-fund bonds; these two items amount to	1,651,220
Amount left for dividends	$2,523,199

The capital stock is $36,762,300, and a dividend of 7 per cent upon it would require a trifle more than the sum left after satisfying the Government claims and paying interest upon the various issues of bonds. Should the Government, however, hold on to the sums due for transportation in excess of 25 percentum of the net earnings, it is not probable that more than 6 per cent could be divided among the stockholders. Whether Union Pacific is cheap or dear under these circumstances is a question for Wall street and investors to decide. The Government has reserved the right further to amend the laws governing the conduct of those corporations, and it is safe to figure upon the Thurman law as a basis only while Congress is not in session. These figures are based upon the assumption that the annual reports of the Union Pacific are correct as to earnings, expenses, and annual interest.

It will be seen by the above that it was impossible for the Union Pacific to keep up 8 per cent dividends, and it becomes necessary to at least reduce to 1½ per cent quarterly. It happened, however, that large sums of money had been spent in acquiring the Kansas Pacific as well as in protecting the interests of the Company at Washington. Under the new law appointing a Government Auditor of Accounts the fact would come to light if the Company paid any dividends except out of net earnings. The Boston Directors were not anxious to submit to the penalties Congress has lately directed to be imposed for paying a dividend out of money not earned, and so the dividend was passed.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near West [illegible]-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$35 PER FOOT—THE WHOLE BLOCK bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third-sts., Indiana and Prairie-avs., 600 feet square, for $35 per foot; one block outside of city limits; save city taxes; street-cars run in front; the property is handsomely set out with trees and shrubbery; it is the greatest bargain now offered in the city. (No trade.) T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago: $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—1,920 ACRES IN TRACTS OF 640 acres each; also 320 acres, 200 acres, 200 acres, 100 acres, 100 acres, 50 acres—2,900 acres in all, situated in Clay County, North Carolina, and within 7 to 11 miles from Hayesville, the county seat, twelve miles from Blairsville, county seat of Union County, Georgia; one tract of 640 on the Georgia line; settlements all around, fine grazing and soil very rich and productive; the climate is similar to that of Southern Colorado; there is a railroad now building and will be running to Hayesville within the year. This is the most desirable location in the country for a homestead. Address for full particulars; will sell very cheap for cash; title perfect. S 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TEXAS LAND—50C PER ACRE—I will locate land in North Texas on the following terms: I furnish the land certificates and have them located, and will have the patents issued directly from the State of Texas to the parties to whom I sell at a cost of 50c per acre, one-half in cash and one-half in good property in Illinois or adjoining States. Call to see me, or address a note to A. H. SHEPHERD, Room 10 Commercial Hotel.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER VILLA, situated on the banks of the renowned Fox Lake, Lake County, Ill.; three acres of land elegantly improved, pure water, beautiful drives, superb fishing, hunting, and boating; good society; price $3,500; terms to suit. Apply to COL. O. LIPPINCOTT, No. 79 East Randolph-st.

MUSICAL.

A LARGE STOCK OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale at the following prices: $25, $40, $50, $75, $100, $150, $175, $185, $200. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

A FINE NEW STOCK OF PIANOS, UPRIGHT and square, just arrived from the East, to rent, or for sale on installments. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

$200 PAYABLE IN EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS, will buy an elegant rosewood Piano Forte with agraffe and all late improvements. MARTIN'S, 265 AND 267 STATE-ST.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ONE BAY HORSE, WITH TWO MARKS, one on left side and one on the nose; weight, 1,100. $20 reward to any one who brings it back. C. TIORM, 346 West Chicago-av.

LOST—IN LINCOLN PARK, JULY 4, POCKET-book, containing $15, card with name calling for book at Fidelity Bank. Finder will be rewarded. 109 Cottage Grove-av.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ON THE 24TH OF JUNE a dark-bay horse, blind in left eye. A reward of $10 for returning him to 1476 Milwaukee-av.

$10 REWARD FOR RETURN OF LIVER-COLored setter dog taken from 290 Park-av. Tuesday evening. Answers to the name of Jack, and is a little deaf.

PATENTS.

PATENTS—L. B. COUPLAND & CO., SOLICITORS of Patents, 70 LaSalle-st., Room 14. Reissues procured, and rejected applications prosecuted; caveats filed; attention given to the protection of trade-marks, and other commercial devices, and a general patent business transacted.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—QUACKIE: COME BACK OR WRITE. All will be solid. KID.

STORAGE.

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, 160 WEST MONROE-st., for furniture, merchandise, carriages, etc. Loans to any amount; legal interest. Cash for stocks of goods.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—STANDARD WORKS always bring good prices. Before you sell your library see CHAPIN, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY educated in Germany, as governess; teaches German; is well experienced in music. Address G H, care Julius Bauer, music store, 263 and 265 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE TRIMMER AT I. S. TOWER & BRO.'S, 105 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MALE COOK. APply at once at the Briggs' House.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—TO LEAVE FRIDAY—100 RAILROAD laborers for the C. & A. R. R.; wages $1.40 to $1.75 per day; free fare; 15 farm-hands for Illinois. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD HANDS, TO LEAVE July 5, including stone-masons, laborers, quarrymen, and tie-makers. The men will be taken to the work with a foreman from 66 South Canal-st. Don't forget the number. W. H. M'HUGH.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR C., A. & St. Louis Extension in Missouri; foreman goes with the men; $1.46 and $1.65 per day; 100 for Illinois, 100 for Wisconsin, 100 for Minnesota; free fare; at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS FOR KANsas City, $1.40 to $1.75 per day; also for Wisconsin and Minnesota; free fare; all go this day. MORRIS & CO., 85 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BUSINESS MEN AND OTHERS OUT of employment—no whisky-drinkers—to introduce our goods in this city and county. Every business house will and must buy them, as they cannot do business without them. Call at office or send for our 48-page catalogue, containing over 1,000 new novelties. Also, we wish to engage a first-class business man to act as city buyer and salesman; a fair salary paid. Address in own handwriting, with references, as we have no time to attend personal calls, ALFRED JUDSON & CO., 6 and 7 Tribune Building.

WANTED—LIVE MEN AND LADIES TO SELL oil paintings, new adjustable hat-tree, chromos, needles, the 10-cent burglar alarm, and 500 other fast selling articles; $30 to $50 made weekly. C. M. LININGTON, 45 Jackson-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT FRUIT-PANTRY girls and three dish-washers. Apply to Mr. BABCOCK, Tremont House.

WANTED—AT 344 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A first-class second girl in private boarding-house.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; good references required. Apply between 8 and 4 at 947 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family. 439 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GIRL; MUST BE a good cook and laundress. Apply this morning at 778 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—GIRL COMPETENT TO DO GENERAL housework in small family; references required; German preferred. 374 West Jackson-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—A LADY competent and experienced in the above capacity, one who has held such a position in wholesale trade, and familiar with Chicago. State where previously employed and experience. Address S 63, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; is willing and reliable; city references from last employer. S 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN (German) as coachman; references from last employer. Address S 65, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work or second work. Call at 183 East Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL WHO IS COMpetent to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; seven years in last place. 206 Walnut-st., near Robey.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO ANY KIND OF work out of the city; distance no objection. Address S 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CANADIAN, 4 YEARS' reference, tidy, obliging, not afraid of work; do all work well, in first-class family. 291 Calumet-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED person as child's nurse and second work. Apply for two days at 266 Centre-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY educated in Germany as lady's companion. S 90, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE BUSINESS OPENING—FOR GOOD REAsons, am anxious to dispose of stock of goods and first-class country business; new, clean stock, been running three years; business of twenty years' standing; little competition, small expenses, general stock; trade over $25,000 in 1877; stock about $7,500; best point in Southern Wisconsin; building 20x80 for sale or rent; also residence. Address K, Tribune office.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS CHANCE OFFERS FOR an enterprising, square business-man—The sole agency for Chicago and Illinois of a patented article in the gents' furnishing line, suitable for mechanics and others; $1,000 capital required; permanent business to be established. The right man will do well to call immediately at 83 Fifth-av., basement.

A SMALL HOTEL, 13 LARGE ROOMS, WITH large, well-fitted saloon, for sale; close to depot, South Side; old established corner. 138 East Harrison.

A BUSINESS MAN WITH $200 TO $1,000 TO INvestigate a business that will pay the investment monthly. Call to-day at Room 1 Sands House.

CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED—A FIRST-CLASS restaurant in excellent location, doing a good business, for sale at a sacrifice; parties have to go to Europe. Address S 13, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING BUSINESS ALready established. Profitable if properly managed. Object of selling want of necessary capital. Address S 94, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A STONE AND BRICK FRONT STORE building and stock of dry goods, groceries, etc., in a lively railroad town in Northern Iowa; good trade established. For particulars address Box 80, Calmar, Ia.

THE MOST DESIRABLE SHOE BUSINESS IN Northern Indiana for sale; owner retiring from the trade. Address J S, Tribune office.

$700 WILL BUY A NEWLY FURNISHED boarding-house; 12 rooms; on North Side, near tunnel; reasonable rent. E. S. DREYER & CO., 98 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH, 3-STORY BRICK house 38 Harvard-st.; $15, 3-story brick 17 Gresham-st.; $15, 3-story brick 499 Western-av. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT—$15 PER MONTH, 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house 1024 West Adams-st. Inquire of W. GRAY BROWN, 1008 West Van Buren-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—$20—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT octagon brick, ten rooms, water, gas, sewer, city limits, near cottage Grove cars and Drexel Boulevard; just been painted and calcimined throughout; or will sell cheap; $500 down, balance to suit. Apply to JOHN D. PARKER, 158 Washington-st., Room 35, in forenoon.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY 115 East Randolph-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—CHEAP TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, COOL, well-lighted, nicely-furnished rooms; sitting and bath rooms attached; a home for gentlemen. 378 State.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH—FINE NEW BRICK store, 505 Western-av., suitable for grocery, butcher-shop or dry goods store; also, $7, five large rooms in rear. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1853.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE WITHOUT removal, pianos, warehouse receipts, and good collaterals. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT FOR 30 TO 90 days on satisfactory collaterals or prime commercial paper. L. CURRY, 5 Tribune Building.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of $10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

$50,000 TO LOAN AT 7 AND 8 PER CENT, on brick improved Chicago property. Commissions low. L. CURRY, 5 Tribune Building.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Hotels.

BROWN'S HOTEL, 276 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, $5, $5.50 per week; without board, $2 and $2.50; day board, $3.50; lodging, 50c.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—Reduced prices. Good rooms and board, $1.50 per day; $4.50 to $7 per week. Day board, $4 per week.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House—All nicely furnished rooms, with board; day-board, $4.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE UNION FURNITURE CO., 503 WEST MADIson-st., sell all kinds of household goods on easy payments and low prices.

REMOVED— R. T. MARTIN, TO THE ELEGANT DOUBLE BUILDING, NOS. 265 AND 267 STATE-ST., BETWEEN JACKSON AND VAN BUREN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CITY SCRIP AND SAVINGS BANK BOOKS TAKEN in exchange for Pianos, Organs, or Furniture. R. T. MARTIN, 265 AND 267 STATE-ST.

I HAVE FROM $1,000 TO $3,000 TO INVEST IN some paying business; must state the nature and particulars of the business. Address K 10, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS HORSE, NO BETTER good for single, double, or saddle; gentle for lady to drive; a good traveler; price, $150. HORSE, 93 Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY; WILL lend money on one and keep for use. P 50, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MILITARY GOODS OF ALL KINDS, saddles, bridles, and officers' and privates' outfits. COL. LIPPINCOTT, No. 79 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TENTS OF ALL KINDS AND CAMP equipage, etc. Government Goods depot, No. 79 East Randolph-st., up-stairs.

TO EXCHANGE.

MERCHANDISE WANTED—FOR PART CASH, and choice land, improved and unimproved, in the several Western States, to offer for merchandise. Send full particulars immediately. First come obtains best bargain. Address owner, D. H. TALBOT, Sioux City, Ia.

SEWING MACHINES.

LOT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER & Wilson, and other machines below half price, and warranted. Loan office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Union Square Theatre Company. "A Celebrated Case."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. Engagement of Mr. John Dillon. "The Colleen Bawn."

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment.

Hershey Music Hall.
Madison street, opposite McVicker's Theatre. The Midgets.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 *Tribune* Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.
PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batelière. H. MAHLER, Agent.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Hall 122 LaSalle-st. Stated Communication this (Friday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for business and work on the F. C. Degree. Visitors cordially invited. By order of the W. M. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

I. O. F. S. OF I.—The Brothers of the Order are invited to attend the funeral of our late Brother, J. A. Drielsma, a member of Isaiah Lodge, No. 22, which takes place at 10 o'clock a. m., July 5, from the residence 127 East Van Buren-st. The Brethren will assemble in the hall of Isaiah Lodge, corner of Jefferson and Madison-sts., at 9 o'clock sharp. By order of the President. M. MALSH, Secretary.

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1878.

The estate of Dr. J. C. AYER, the patent-medicine man, who has just died in a private asylum at Lowell, Mass., is estimated at between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000.

The opening of the newly-completed Sturgeon Bay Canal, which furnishes a short cut from Lake Michigan to Green Bay, was celebrated yesterday with exercises appropriate to an event of such importance to lake commerce.

A picnic party at Sugar Camp Grove, near Pittsburg, Pa., yesterday, were suddenly overwhelmed with a terrific storm of wind and rain, and the blowing down of a tree upon a wagon, in which eighteen persons had taken refuge, killed seven of the number and wounded many more.

Secretary SHERMAN is represented as having said to an interviewer that he would cheerfully have saved the POTTER Committee much trouble in connection with the inquiry concerning the mysterious "SHERMAN letter" if he had had the slightest recollection of writing it. There is much in the letter which he might and would have written at the time, and which, if he had written, he would not hesitate to own. WEBER's story about destroying the letter Mr. SHERMAN believes to have been concocted within the past ten days.

Senator KELLOGG, of Louisiana, now visiting Chicago, would not be a desirable witness for the POTTER Committee, judging from the interview which we print this morning. He would not be likely to help much in establishing the claim that Louisiana was fairly carried for TILDEN, for his belief is precisely the contrary, and the facts and figures in his possession afford convincing proof of the correctness of that belief. So it is hardly probable that he will be invited to appear before the Committee and present his views on the subject of frauds in Louisiana.

The Fourth in Chicago was a model of quiet enjoyment, with an unusual scarcity of fires, serious casualties, murders, or episodes of any kind ordinarily peculiar to the day. It was a wholesome, if not a demonstratively-patriotic, mode of celebration, a day of rest and out-door recreation, and one which cannot be too often duplicated as the national anniversary recurs hereafter. Outside of Chicago there was about the usual quantity of old-fashioned celebration. The exercises at Wilkesbarre, Pa., in commemoration of the Wyoming Massacre, were conspicuous from the presence and participation of President HAYES.

The race at Louisville between Ten Broeck and Mollie McCarthy, which was expected to be a grand contest for supremacy, proved to be a disgraceful fizzle, the California mare being distanced in the first heat of four miles in the very slow time of 8:19¾, or one minute and four seconds slower than the time which had previously been made by the winner. The defeat of the California mare is accounted for on the theory, among others, that, being accustomed to the cool atmosphere of the Pacific Slope, she wilted under the fierce heat of a July day in Kentucky, and, in fact, suffered a mild case of sunstroke. Among the disappointed turfmen, however, many of whom traveled hundreds of miles to witness the race, the opinion is freely expressed that neither of the horses were in proper condition to run a race of four miles and repeat, and that the thing was gotten up for gate-money only. Dissatisfaction and disgust for the crowd of 20,000, and a big haul of greenbacks for the managers, are the net results of the great race.

Yesterday marked an era in the boating history of England. Heretofore the English crews in their contests with Americans have carried off the prizes almost without exception. The visit of an English rowing club to this country, or vice versa, was a sure signal for an American defeat. The Henley regatta, in which the American and English crews (mostly collegians) contested yesterday, was an exceptional event from the fact that until the present year this annual trial of speed has been looked upon as a peculiarly British institution, from which all foreign crews have been debarred. This year, however, the Regatta Committee, with commendable courtesy, decided to admit competitors from abroad. Some half-dozen crews from the United States took advantage of this fact. Among the most prominent of these are the Shoe-wae-cae-mettes, of Detroit, and the Columbia College crew, both of whom won a heat easily in the contest with the English collegians on the Thames, and are reported to have left their boats as fresh as when they entered them. American oarsmen have heretofore greatly lacked in science and endurance, but so far in the present contest they have shown themselves in these points the superiors of their English cousins.

It turns out that the Kearneyites, Communists, and Trades-Unionists have not carried the Constitutional Convention of California, or come anywhere near it. They crowed before they had got out of the woods. There were thirty-two delegates elected for the State at large on a general ticket. The "Non-Partisans"—that is, a union of Republicans and Democrats—elected every one of them, and they also elected fifty-four county delegates. The Democrats elected seven on "straight" tickets, and the Republicans eight "straights." The Kearneyites elected fifty-one delegates in the whole State,—most of these in San Francisco. The result foots up as follows:

State at large—Non-Partisans	32
County delegates—Non-Partisans	54
Democrats—straights	7
Republicans—straights	8
Total Anti-Kearneyites	101
Kearneyites and Communists	51

It is also stated that several of the delegates elected on the "Workingmen's" ticket are not in sympathy with what is known as "Kearneyism."

The POTTER-BUTLER Committee was organized to prove that SHERMAN wrote a letter to ANDERSON and WEBER, Supervisors of Election, promising them offices if they stood firm against the bulldozers of Louisiana. Six weeks have been spent in proving the existence of the letter. The two parties finally came to a Græco-Roman clinch, and a dog's-fall appears to be the result. The Republicans proved by Mrs. Capt. JENKS that SHERMAN never wrote it, but that she wrote, or rather dictated its writing, to an amanuensis, and then she delivered the pretended SHERMAN letter to WEBER herself. This made a triumphant refutation of the POTTER-BUTLER-SPRINGER-McMAHON-HUNTON side of the case, and, in short, wiped them out—on paper. But BEN BUTLER—who is said never really to commence seriously defending his client sued for debt until after the execution is issued—procured—at what cost is not stated—a brother of the murdered WEBER to invent a story out of whole cloth (or somebody invented it for him), and swear to it, that he saw the original SHERMAN letter, and he believes that SHERMAN wrote it; and, knowing it to be valuable, he searched for it among his brother's papers, and, finding it in an old shoe-box, destroyed it, and never told the widow that he had found or destroyed it. This lying yarn he stuck to with dogged perseverance. So the Democrats have succeeded in proving that *there is no Sherman letter* in existence, notwithstanding they set out to prove that there was. Their hired man says he found and burned it, and that he knows it was in SHERMAN's handwriting, as he had seen SHERMAN's signature in a lady's album! This same fast witness also undertakes to prove that his murdered brother was a perjured scoundrel; that he himself had written lying letters to his cousin in St. Louis for fraudulent purposes; and that, in the Feliciana parishes, where scores of Republicans had been murdered or burned out on account of their politics, all was peace and love, and that the colored Republicans voted the Democratic ticket with their free will and consent. Having thus offset Mrs. Capt. JENKS, POTTER rang down the curtain, and adjourned for a week, to give people time to get their breath.

COMMUNIST WAR ON THE FARMERS.

The latest exhibition of the Communistic principle is displayed in Ohio and Indiana, where gangs of tramps are firing barns and haystacks of farmers, as punishment for the use by them of reapers and mowers, and in some instances the reaping and other machines have been seized in the fields and destroyed. The demand of the tramps is that there be a general return to the scythe, the sickle, and the cradle. Was ever the short-sighted madness of these people more aptly illustrated than this war upon labor-saving machinery?

Like all fanatical zealots, these men are blind to the consequences of their own policy. The destruction of agricultural machinery will have two distinct and immediate effects: (1) It will reduce the area of land cultivated, and (2) it will increase the price of food. In the first place, it will not add a man to the number of persons employed on farms, and, second, it will increase the price of food to every man and family not employed on farms. It is a very simple operation. A farmer, with two hands, without machinery, can cultivate, say, sixty acres of land. A farmer, with machinery and the same number of hands, can cultivate 120 acres; with machinery he can increase the number of his hands and the number of acres cultivated in the same proportion. The result is that the product of the grain-fields is increased in the aggregate, and the price of grain reduced to consumers. Every addition to farm-machinery increases the area of land under cultivation, and reduces the price of food to consumers. Every addition to the area of land under cultivation increases the value of land and gives employment to additional number of men, not only in the work on farms, but in the business of transportation, of buying and selling, and of all other business. The number of men who labor, and employ horses as part of that labor, are directly interested, not only in the price of human food, but in that of corn and oats and other food for horses. To abolish or prohibit the use of machinery on the farm is at once to reduce the area of land under cultivation, reduce the quantity of grain and other farm products, and increase the cost of them to the consumers. It has been accepted by mankind as a truism that he that causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before was a benefactor of his race; but these modern philosophers include in their social reform the contrary doctrine, and insist that he who shall compel the production of only one bushel of wheat where two were produced before is the benefactor of the "workingmen."

As every mile of railroad built through agricultural districts enables farmers to produce something more than they consume, by affording them a means of transporting their surplus to such points where it may be needed, so the labor-saving machinery on farms enables the farmer to produce more grain to sell than he could otherwise do; and, between the railroad and the reaper, there are twenty bushels of grain produced and taken to market, to the one that could possibly be produced and delivered without them.

If these wild and deluded men believe that the destruction of agricultural machinery will lead to the employment of an increased number of tramps to perform the work in the fields now done by machinery, they are sadly mistaken. That would be an impossibility; the work could not be paid for, nor could an increased number of men be employed except at wages hardly more than the food they would need to sustain life. Let these fools look at the condition of the laborers in those lands where labor-saving machinery has never been employed, as in China. There the human workmen are but a degree removed from the condition of the brute animals who work with them.

Scarcity of food, high prices of bread, and a reduction of the number of persons employed in producing food, and in all other branches of labor, are the direct and immediate consequences of a destruction of farm-machinery, and these are the consequences sought, demanded, and attempted to be produced by criminal force, as promotive of the social and pecuniary welfare of the workingmen!

The farmers of this country are not the class of men to submit to this kind of doctrine, enforced by vicious gangs of men destroying their machinery and their buildings. It recalls the time when the pioneer cultivators of the soil carried their rifles and their shot-guns with them to the field, and by concerted signals could warn each other of raids by Indians. The farmers of the present day, who are more numerous than the pioneers, will unite for the common defense, and when these wandering vagabonds, under the pretext of advancing the cause of the workingmen, pass through the country firing barns, and corn-cribs, and haystacks, and machinery, they will be met as the Indians were, by hastily-summoned farmers, each armed with a rifle, and be repulsed with such loss of life as may be necessary to protect property. A few such cases would probably render the shooting down of these marauders unnecessary for the future.

THE POTTER-BUTLER FARCE.

We think if the sentiment of the country could find expression as to the POTTER Committee and its work, the entire people, with one accord and without distinction of party, would plaintively cry out: "Give us a rest!" The proceedings of this Committee have become insufferably tiresome. Chicago people can endure the daily infliction better than people elsewhere, because our weather is cool, and there is surplus vigor to resist depressing influences of all kinds; but that people who live where the weather is warm in the dog-days should be made to suffer the imposition of several columns of such vile and dreary stuff as the POTTER Committee turns out day by day, is positively inhuman. The newspapers throughout the country should join in the demand for the immediate suppression of this "august tribunal," on the ground that it threatens ruin to the newspaper business; if the thing be kept up much longer, people will quit buying newspapers. When the House passed the resolution declaring that the President's title is inviolable, the POTTER Committee ceased to have any reason for existence, unless that resolution was intended in a Pickwickian sense; if there is a purpose to renew the attack on President HAYES' title in case another Democratic House shall be elected, then the present course of the Committee is calculated to weaken the case by disgusting the American people more than ever with the controversy. If the POTTER Committee has now no higher purpose than to demonstrate that the political gang in Louisiana is a "bad lot," and the Felicians fellows among the worst, the country will take that for granted without going any further in the dreary business. It isn't at all important to decide whether the Louisiana Republicans or the Louisiana Democrats are the more disreputable as a class; there is a well-defined impression that the negroes are the only innocent and decent people in that State who take any interest in political affairs.

One EMILE L. WEBER, a brother of the murdered Supervisor, has been produced by the Democrats, with the announcement that his evidence was to be the most terrible of all; and it has been—the most terribly disgusting. This fellow actually rivals the champion ANDERSON in his self-degradation and contradictions. He was a Republican State Senator at the time of the troubles in question, and he now confesses that he and all who were associated with him in politics were trading upon the murder of his own brother for mere political capital. The statement shows that WEBER would have been capable of just such infamy as this, but the details prove that WEBER is lying now instead of lying then. So long as he confined himself to the reading of a statement which the Democrats had prepared for him, WEBER got along well enough; but when it came to cross-examination, and he was confronted with the letter written to his cousin in St. Louis, charging his brother's murder upon the Democrats and recounting the persecution which drove his murdered brother's family and himself from their homes, he could not lie out of the dilemma with all his willingness and expertness in that direction. When he said that that letter was written for political effect, the explanation is obviously untrue, for nothing was to be gained by writing a private letter to a relative in St. Louis. His statement as to the real cause of his brother's murder would be, if true, about the most convincing evidence that has been furnished of a reign of terror in the Feliciana parishes. In order to deny that the brother was murdered for political reasons, WEBER now says that the man was killed because, as publisher of a newspaper, he had announced the intention of printing the delinquent-tax list! If a legitimate and harmless business transaction of this kind was regarded in Feliciana as sufficient warrant for murder, then it is perfectly clear that the Feliciana Democrats did not hesitate to kill, and mob, and whip, and threaten, in order to prevent the Republicans from voting. Whether WEBER's private letters told the truth at the time, or whether he tells the truth in the present explanation of his brother's murder, it is equally evident that the Democrats of that parish were savage Bashi-Bazouks, ready to kill any number of men, black or white, that might be necessary to terrify the negroes and keep them away from the polls. The result showed that they succeeded.

This man WEBER's testimony in regard to the so-called SHERMAN letter is as lame as that relating to the murder. He says that he searched among his brother's papers, found this letter in an old shoe-box, and destroyed it. All this he might have done whether the letter had been written by JOHN SHERMAN, or Mrs. JENKS, or her mysterious amanuensis. But WEBER swears that he recognized SHERMAN's handwriting, because he had once looked at SHERMAN "for a minute or two" while the latter was writing, and had seen his signature in a lady's album! A man with such a gift for verifying chirography ought not to throw away his life in an obscure and uncomfortable locality in Louisiana, for he could earn fortune and fame as an expert in handwriting. When there is question of forgery, it is sometimes difficult for a man to swear positively as to his own signature, though familiar with it all his life; but this phenomenally expert Mr. WEBER only needs to look at a man who is writing "for a minute or two" in order to be able to swear positively to the penmanship after a lapse of years. We fear that WEBER, as an expert, might be suspected of too much skill; his power verges upon clairvoyance, which is not regarded as good evidence in the courts. Besides, if he were sure that this letter was written by SHERMAN, what was the purpose in destroying it, as he alleges he did? If it was a subject of mortification to Mrs. WEBER, which is the only reason he gives for its destruction, why didn't Mrs. WEBER destroy it herself? This affectation of sensitive honor on the part of a Louisiana politician is not likely to receive much credit after the exhibition that has been made of the calibre and character of the politicians in that country. It is a much more plausible explanation, if WEBER actually destroyed the letter, to assume that he knew it was not in SHERMAN's handwriting, and that he wanted to get it out of the way, so that its production should not contradict the story that he and ANDERSON had arranged to tell about it. This man's entire testimony is a fabric of thinly-spun contradictions and improbabilities, and he may be said to have contributed his full share to the degradation of the POTTER investigation. We should think that the POTTER crowd would be willing to abandon their scheme with WEBER's statement, and acknowledge that their embryonic tragedy has turned out to be the farce which ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS predicted.

DECLINE OF VALUES IN NEW YORK.

The New York *Herald*, confronted with the latest report of the Tax-Commissioners of that city, is constrained to admit that "New York has ceased to be a growing and has become a stationary city in point of wealth." It speaks of the accuracy and completeness of this report in the highest terms, and says that it is as safe a guide to the amount of property as the legal census is to the population. The following extract from the *Herald's* article sums up the main conclusions:

> The report under notice establishes the unwelcome fact that for the past five years New York has ceased to be a growing and has become a stationary city in point of wealth. There has, indeed, been no actual decline in the value of real estate, but a moderate advance. But this advance is so very moderate and slight as barely suffices to show that the property of the city has not declined. The assessed value of real estate was $895,063,933 in 1877, and is only $900,855,700 in 1878, showing an increase of only $5,791,767. We may as well face the facts, because nothing is gained by deluding ourselves respecting our actual condition. The small apparent increase of $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 in the assessed value of real estate is misleading, because, rightly viewed, these figures indicate a decline. It appears from the report of the Tax-Commissioners that new buildings and alterations of old buildings have been made within the year to the amount of $16,574,539. The increase of real estate valuations should have been at least equal to this amount, and the fact that it has fallen short of it by more than $10,000,000 proves an actual decline in the value of previously existing real estate. The Tax-Commissioners say that "This is owing to the reduction in the assessments upon unimproved property and in improved property where the decline in values has been in excess of the average." Apart from the new buildings which have been erected, the value of the aggregate real estate of this city has declined within the last year.

As a matter of fact, we suspect that the $10,000,000 decline in value of real estate, as shown by the report, falls far short of indicating the actual decline of the past year. The necessity exists for raising about as much money in taxation as ever, and the office-holders would be the last to recognize the actual decline in the value of taxable property in their assessment lists. That New York has ceased to be a growing city is owing to two circumstances, one of which the New-Yorkers will readily admit, and the other of which they will seek to deny as long as possible. They all know that the city has been robbed and plundered by the Tammany tax-eaters for the past fifteen or twenty years in a degree entirely unparalleled in the history of municipal governments. The Democratic TWEED regime saddled a debt of about $140,000,000 upon the corporation, and the payment of the interest alone on such an indebtedness is enough to impoverish the land-owners and constantly depress the value of real estate. Nor have the current expenses of the city been reduced in anything like a fair proportion to the shrinkage in values. There was a pretense of some retrenchment last year, but the devouring army of office-holders have held and still hold possession of the city, sucking the very life-blood of the property-interests. Another reason why New York has ceased to be a growing city, though this will not be so readily admitted, is because that city is losing a large part of its trade. Some of this loss is to be traced to the diversion of the Western grain and produce business to Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Montreal, but some of it must be regarded as irrecoverable because of the increasing direct trade between the West and Europe on through bills of lading, which makes New York a sort of way-station, and deprives it of many of the commissions and much of the importance it formerly enjoyed. The long era of depression in business would naturally affect New York as other cities, but that it has suffered more than other cities is due to the two causes we have named. One of them—the enormous debt and continued city extravagance—should stand as a warning to Chicago and other cities that have as yet comparatively small debts.

ENGLISH DESIGNS UPON CYPRUS.

The fair island of Cyprus, beloved of VENUS, and rich in historical associations, is now the object of English desire in the final partition of the Turkish assets among the Powers. The Russian papers assert that negotiations are proceeding for the cession of the island to England, with Russia's approval, and the sudden departure of the British squadron from the Island of Crete eastward under sealed orders lends confirmation to the reports.

Russia has reobtained Bessarabia, some territory in Asia Minor, and an indemnity. Roumania gets the Dobrudscha. Servia and Montenegro secure an extension of their frontier. Bulgaria is erected into an independent principality. Greece will have some addition to her present area. Austria will occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina. England, who seems to be manager of the Congress, will certainly take something, and if she has selected Cyprus there is nothing in the San Stefano Treaty nor in the private agreement between herself and Russia that stands in the way. There are many reasons why she wants it. First, it is a very valuable acquisition of itself. It is the easternmost island of the Mediterranean, only sixty-five miles from Syria on the east, and forty-four miles from Asia Minor on the north. It contains an area of 3,678 square miles. Under the Venetians it had a population of 1,000,000, and has now 200,000, two-thirds of whom are Greeks, the remainder being Turks, Maronites, Armenians, Roman Catholics, and Jews. Its commerce is valuable. It exports aromatic herbs, cotton, choice wines, tobacco, silk, fruits, dyewoods, and drugs. Originally it was a Phœnician island, subsequently colonized by Greeks. It has been under the rule of the PHARAOHS, PTOLEMIES, Persians, and Romans. It was the chief seat of the worship of VENUS in old times, and it has given a name to the votaries of that goddess ever since. At the time of the Crusades it was detached from Greece and erected into a Kingdom for GUY of Lusignan. Then it fell into the hands of the Venetians, and while in their possession flourished and became famous. In 1570, after a long and desperate struggle, the Turks captured it. From 1832 to 1840 it was governed by a Turkish Viceroy, and since that time has been the victim of the caprices of the Sublime Porte. Its soil is not only rich in crops, but holds its treasures of the long past, among which CESNOLA has labored so successfully, making one of the most remarkable collections of modern times. Second, England looks upon Cyprus not alone as a commercial acquisition, but with an eye to the future. In every step made by England of a political or military nature, India figures as the prime factor. The first questions asked are, "How will this step affect India? Will it strengthen or weaken our hold upon our Asiatic colonies?" The nearest station now held by England to the coast of Asia Minor is Malta, hundreds of miles away. By taking Cyprus, she will have a magnificent rendezvous for her fleet within a few hours of Syria on the one hand and Egypt on the other. There has long been a feeling in England that the existing line by sea through the Suez Canal to India is not quick enough, and that it is so exposed to danger that a second line should be had. A favorite plan among many Englishmen for some time past has been to make Cyprus, instead of Suez, the point of departure for England. Once firmly established in Cyprus, it is proposed to step over to the main land and construct a railroad across the Syrian Desert, and down the Euphrates Valley, to the head of the Persian Gulf. This would be met by another line running along the Makran coast westward from Karachi, thus forming, with the help of the existing Indian railways, a connection between every part of British India and the eastern Mediterranean shores. With such a route, they argue that if Russia and Egypt should join hands to shut England out from the Suez Canal, she would still have a route by sea and land. If she were deprived of the latter route, she could fall back upon the canal. Having a hold upon Cyprus, she would always be in a position to keep vigilant guard over the canal. The London *Times* opposes the construction of such a route because it would make no commercial return and would be a non-paying road, and because England could not securely guard a railroad on foreign soil. It makes no opposition to the acquiring of Cyprus as a naval station, however, but favors it. Upon this point there is so much unanimity, and the present movements of England are so suggestive, that it may almost be taken for granted that Cyprus will fall to England as her share of the general plunder.

NO VOLUNTEERS FOR IRELAND.

The English Government has been much embarrassed of late by a request from the Ever-Faithful Isle for arms. The Ever-Faithful Isle unfortunately has not been faithful to that Power of all others which claims supremacy over her. She has been faithful to her own traditions, to her grudges, her affections, and her superstitions. She has cleaved to the Church with a loyalty past all parallel, which has earned for her, indeed, the proud title she bears; but she has been from the earliest times till now a thorn in the side of England. The situation is still further complicated by the fiction of amity, peace, and good-will between the two countries which is kept up for some mysterious purposes of Government. The relationship is something like that which Mr. WACKFORD SQUEERS established between himself and his pupils. "A sulky state of feeling," Mr. SQUEERS was accustomed to say, "won't do in Dotheboys Hall. Cheerfulness and contentment must be kept up." English rule in Ireland proceeds on the same principle, with the addition that "the sulky state of feeling" is assumed not to exist, however decided the outward manifestations of it may be.

This double attitude of England toward Ireland—on the one side guarding against a possible insurrection, and on the other declaring that there is no possible danger of one—has been oddly illustrated by the late request for the organization of a volunteer force in the island. If it is true, as the English Government assumes, that profound content with the existing order of things prevails in Ireland, why should not the same privileges of bearing arms and raising a militia be granted to that part of the Kingdom as to any other? The inquiry is so pointed that it cannot be evaded. The British Government has, indeed, scarcely attempted to evade it, but has placed its refusal to grant the request on the broad ground that, "until a better state of things exists in Ireland," it would be worse than folly to permit the organization of a volunteer force. In taking this position, it has been obliged to abandon reluctantly one of its most positive assertions with respect to Ireland, namely, that the majority of her people, if let alone, are strongly in favor of English rule. There can hardly be any question that the Irish people would speedily disprove this assertion if arms were placed in their hands, and they were permitted to form voluntary military organizations; it is the knowledge of this fact which has prevailed upon the English Government to refuse the apparently reasonable request.

The request comes, strangely enough, from friends of the Government—gentlemen-farmers, professional men, and owners of landed estates. Many of these classes have of late years joined the rifle-clubs which enter for the annual competition for prizes at Wimbledon. They are, however, shut out from a number of valuable prizes which are reserved exclusively for the volunteers. This distinction, they feel, is a hardship, and they long to get rid of it by organizing volunteer companies in their own midst. Hence their request to Government. They may, indeed, think it is a remarkable fact that the Government should use every means in its power to encourage the growth of such organizations in Scotland and England, appropriating about half a million sterling annually to pay for quarters, equipments, etc., and should at the same time refuse to permit the formation of volunteer corps in Ireland, even at the private expense. Nor is this the whole extent of the discrimination against Ireland. The island is virtually under the control of a vast police force, or gendarmerie, numbering 30,000 picked men. They have strong inducements to be loyal: first, in their pay of about £1 a week; next, in their exemption from service abroad; and, finally, in the prospect of a pension for wounds or a continuous service of twenty-one years, promising them a comfortable support in their old age. They are distributed through the island with a special view to prevent disaffection. The North of Ireland men are sent to the south; and the South of Ireland men to the north; the Catholics to the Protestant counties, and the Protestants to the Catholic counties. So it happens that no considerable body of them is in sympathy with the local feeling. This body of 30,000 men effectually patrols the whole little island; there is hardly a village so small as not to contain a squad of them, and the large cities have numbers of them sufficient to provide for emergencies. The existence of this body of police may serve to explain why the British Government deems the organization of a volunteer force for Ireland inadvisable and inexpedient for the present.

The Chicago *Times* has aimed to be for a long time past a comic paper. It never fails to produce a broad grin on the face of its readers when it charges lack of consistency on any of its contemporaries. It is the policy of the *Times* to be on every side of every question. It adopted the New York *Herald* style in this regard, as practiced under the elder BENNETT, but has improved on it. The *Herald* remained on one side of a question generally for a week at a time, and occasionally a month, and then it would suddenly flop. The plan of the *Times* is not only to flop, but to straddle. It flopped on the Slavery question; it flopped on the Copperhead question; it flopped on the negro question, and proclaimed him "a man and a brother," and afterwards went back on him. It flopped on the bond and greenback question,—first advocating inflation and repudiation, and afterwards the single gold standard and exclusive gold payments. It made a lively fight against TILDEN's nomination up to the opening of the "bar'l," and then all at once it went back on Judge DAVIS, turned a somersault and a half, and came down on its head with its heels sticking in the air. It kicked and splurged for the "Usufruct" as long as the "bar'l" held out, and then it left him. During the Electoral-Commission period, one of its editors, Corporal KEENAN, stationed in Washington, perverted on the side of TILDEN and CRONIN, while MATTESON, in the home office, skirmished around on the flanks of the Democrats, and the "Old Man" hove some brickbats at HAYES. Since the POTTER investigation began, CRAWFORD, in Washington, and MATTESON, on Wells street, have waged a perfect Kilkenny-cat fight. The former has caterwauled for ANDERSON, TILDEN, and Fraud; the latter has bit and scratched for Mrs. Capt. JENKS, SHERMAN, and the Policy. Every issue of that paper will be found self-contradictory on some subject. Even on the question of a street-opening it can't agree with itself. But that is the game of the paper, and the role it set out to play several years ago; and the only thing it sticks to persistently is, to flop and straddle on every question on which men differ in opinion. Since the "Old Man" went abroad to recuperate, the inconsistencies and stultifications have been more glaring, frequent, and laughable than when he was "on deck." The subs have excelled their master.

There is trouble in New York with the Metropolitan Elevated Railway. It makes too much noise and smoke. The volumes of smoke in the street are bad enough, but the noise is vastly worse. Steps have been taken to indict the road as a nuisance. A dispatch from New York says:

> The Grand Jury has received a petition signed by Mr. SAMUEL H. PURPLE, President of the New York Academy of Medicine, and 140 other physicians and surgeons, to the effect that the Metropolitan Elevated Railway, contrary to its charter, which provides that it shall cause the least possible annoyance to those living near it, has become a public nuisance requiring abatement. It interrupts, according to the petition, all mental processes, and even ordinary conversation, prevents the rapid development of children, and is productive of exhaustion, insomnea, hysteria, choses mania, paralysis, meningitis, deafness, and death. Convalescent patients are thrown into relapses, and merchants on Sixth avenue must speak in a loud tone of voice; horses are made to run away, and fires are kindled.

This is a tremendous and terrific indictment of the road. It is very evident that some remedy must be found for an evil that "interrupts mental processes and prevents rapid development of children," but that accounts for the vapid and vacuous condition of the New York papers of late, and the non-increase of children notwithstanding the fortunate suicide of Madame RESTELL, as it was the firm determination of New-Yorkers to enlarge the juvenile population after the removal of the "destroying angel." The Company has secured the services of the electrician, THOMAS E. EDISON, to invent some method of running the cars without noise and with smoke-burners. It is hoped that this magician will exorcise the noise and smoke. Why don't the Company use car-wheels with India-rubber tires? That substance has been employed on steam-wagon wheels to great advantage, and we have seen it stated that it has been used in some countries on the wheels of locomotives to enable them to ascend steep grades, as it adheres very closely without slipping, and runs noiselessly.

After the Jingoes of England had howled, growled, shrieked, quivered, and screamed their intention to fight, the best they could do when it came to look really like fighting was to import soldiers from India and to sound the recruiting officer's drum in Canada. Which reminds us—so strangely does history repeat itself!—of the situation of Merry England during that most glorious period of her career during the wars ending with the downfall of NAPOLEON at Waterloo. Of the $125,000,000 prize-money for Waterloo and the capture of Paris falling to England's share for her 216,000 men, proportions had to be paid for 50,000 Hollanders, for 10,000 Hanoverians, and for 6,000 Brunswickers and Nassauers. A return has just been picked out of the Duke of WELLINGTON's papers showing the contracts he made for soldiers in 1815 at the rate of $55.50 per head. Besides Denmark and Sardinia, which between them furnished 30,000 men, 178,131 men were drawn from twenty-seven German States. Queerly enough, only 15,500 could be called with justice Hessians.

The Ohio Democrats are complaining of a scarcity of ready money to carry on their campaign this summer. TILDEN spoiled them in 1876, when he let them tap the contents of his "bar'l" so freely. It will be recollected that EATON, of Kansas, member of the Democratic National Central Committee, was traveling on the cars in company with Gov. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, and sitting with them was a junior editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. EATON, when questioned whether he thought Ohio could not have been carried for TILDEN had the inducements been made sufficient,—that is to say, had he made more liberal allowance of money with which to corrupt the voters,—replied:

> Why, Ohio had no right to complain of the monetary help given her. She got twice the amount of financial aid that Indiana did. I was told so by TILDEN himself. "Who got this money?" asked the youth. "Well, JOHN THOMPSON [Central Committee manager] got $40,000 of it," responded Mr. EATON; and then he added, "I am most decidedly against the use of money in a political campaign. You know, Governor, the bulk of it is misapplied, and goes into the pockets of a lot of political dead-beats, some of whom have not made an honest dollar outside of politics in twenty years."

The youth of the *Enquirer*, who was after the inside facts, pushed his investigation a little further. "I wonder how much TILDEN did spend in the campaign?" he queried; and this was Mr. EATON's response:

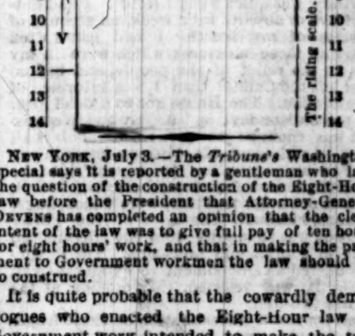
> Directly about $250,000, though ABE HEWITT told me that he and ED COOPER, his brother-in-law, had spent about $120,000 additional. He said that he thought that TILDEN should remunerate them for this expenditure. I learned afterward that TILDEN did pay them all but about $10,000 apiece of this sum, and he has probably paid them in full by this time.

This statement has never received a specific contradiction. Mr. EATON has been severely censured for talking out of school, and telling secrets that do not bear publication very well. He no doubt thought that the talk was private, and would never be made public; and no denial has yet been given that shakes the main facts, that SAM TILDEN expended upwards of $350,000 from his own private resources to purchase his election; and it is probable, if the incidental expenses of the Literary Bureau were added, the sum total would approach a half-million. Mr. TILDEN's "bar'l of money" was no fiction of the imagination. It was drawn upon liberally, and it was promised at St. Louis that the drafts would not be dishonored. In view of this notorious effort to buy the Presidency,—to corrupt voters and bribe Electors, as the Cincinnati *Commercial* observes,—in which the demagogues who now prate so much about public virtue and political morality were engaged, there is no occasion for loud lamentations that their hypocrisy has been exposed, and their attempt to install TILDEN in a place where indemnity for losses might be possible has been defeated, and mainly by the pressure of public opinion on the revolutionists.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, failing to describe the thing in words to the comprehension of the Democrats, presents the "public credit" question under the Democratic and Republican Administrations before their eyes in illustrated form, thus:

> Under BUCHANAN, the last Democratic President, the Government of the United States was compelled to pay 12 per cent for the use of money. In 1860 the Republican party took command of the ship of state. The columns below show the movement of the public credit. The course of the Democratic column was steadily downward until the indicator struck 12. At that point the command was changed, and the course of the Republican column has been steadily upward until it has reached 4. Between 1856 and 1860 the credit of the United States, as compared with other nations, was fourth rate. This was the result of Democratic management. Now the credit of the United States is first-class. This is the result of Republican management:

Democratic column. *Republican column.*



NEW YORK, July 3.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says it is reported by a gentleman who laid the question of the construction of the Eight-Hour law before the President that Attorney-General DEVENS has completed an opinion that the clear intent of the law was to give full pay of ten hours for eight hours' work, and that in making the payment to Government workmen the law should be so construed.

It is quite probable that the cowardly demagogues who enacted the Eight-Hour law on Government work intended to make the taxpayers pay for two hours' time each day after the men quit work. But it is not honest. On the contrary, it is very dishonest. Nor is it honest for workmen to take two hours' pay after they quit work. It must require considerable cheek to do it. Suppose their wages to be 25 cents per hour, or $2 per day, on what grounds do they pocket 50 cents in addition, after they knock off work each day? By what moral or equitable right do they begin to draw pay each morning at 7 a. m., but only commence work at 8 a. m.; and, when they quit labor at 5 p. m., why do they go on drawing pay until 6 p. m.? The unearned money for those two idle hours is taken out of the pockets of the taxpayers without the slightest right or consideration. How much better is this than stealing? Will some Congressman explain who voted for this rascally gouge on the taxpayers?

Several months ago, the discovery of Prof. BARFF, of England, that iron could be protected from rust by being covered with an oxide formed by means of superheated steam, excited great attention. A simpler process has been invented by Mr. G. BOWER. He places the articles to be coated in a chamber of fire-clay provided with two pipes, one for the admission and the other for the escape of air. Both pipes having been closed, the heat is raised to a temperature of about 1,700 degrees Fahrenheit. At the end of each hour the pipes are opened, so that atmospheric air may be forced into the chamber by the one, and the deoxodized air driven out through the other. This is continued until a sufficient film of magnetic oxide is formed on the articles. The coating is a beautiful light gray or neutral tint, very delicate in appearance, and it perfectly protects iron from rust. Under all circumstances, the invention is deemed to be invaluable.

One of the mottoes on the banners of the trades-union Communists last Sunday reads: "Production belongs to the producer; the tools to the toiler." This is true sometimes, and sometimes it is not. A farmer is a producer, and his crops and cattle are of his production, and therefore belong to him. But suppose he hires a family for $1,000 to work the farm for him one year,—he finding everything, implements, horses, hogs, sheep, cattle, seed, etc.,—is the "family" to keep the "production" of the farm and pocket the $1,000 besides, and, when they leave the land, are they to carry off the "tools," such as plows, harrows, reapers, cultivators, wagons, harness, rakes, forks, spades, axes, etc.? Have they acquired a right to those "tools" because they were "producers"?

> The Jamestown *Journal* undertakes to set forth ex-Senator FENTON's views on the silver question. It says: "Mr. FENTON is a qualified bi-metallist,—that is, he favors the two metals upon a proper ratio of value being established and accepted by the principal Governments of Europe. In other words, he is for the double standard upon the basis of equal value, and such co-operation as justifies one international standing for the two metals.

Does he mean that, so long as the mere bullion value of silver is less than that of legal-tender gold, the weight of the silver dollar should be increased to the point where the bullion in it will have the purchasing power of a legal-tender gold dollar? If he don't mean that, what does he mean by the expression, "a double standard upon the basis of equal value"?

Four tickets are now presented to the people of Illinois for State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction, the only State officers to be elected in November next. They are:

REPUBLICAN.
Treasurer—JOHN C. SMITH.
Superintendent—JAMES P. SLADE.
DEMOCRATIC.
Treasurer—EDWARD L. CRONKRITE.
Superintendent—SAMUEL M. ETTER.
NATIONAL (GREENBACK).
Treasurer—ERASTUS N. BATES.
Superintendent—FRANK H. HALL.
PROHIBITION.
Treasurer—JEROME R. GORIN.
Superintendent—W. St. POST.

The North Carolina Legislature (Democratic, of course) last year constructed an interesting judicial district, the Second, containing all the counties which, from the preponderance of their negro population, were strongly Republican. There was a Republican majority of some 10,000 in this district, and the negro Republicans

not unnaturally induced the nomination of one of their own number for the Solicitorship,—Mr. JOHN HENRY COLLINS, a graduate of Lincoln University, Philadelphia, and a competent and honest man. Now the Raleigh *News*, Democratic, declares that this act is in "gross contempt of the proprieties of public action," and warns the Republicans against re-establishing the color-line. Great heavens! What does that man want? Isn't a local majority, made so by the Democratic Legislature for this same specific purpose, entitled to some consideration? Or is it simply to be understood that everywhere throughout the South the negro is to be permitted to exercise the right of suffrage only where he votes for a Democratic candidate? If this is the case, some of our Southern contemporaries should say so in as many words. It would simplify matters wonderfully during the approaching campaign.

The influx of foreign visitors to the Paris Exposition may be judged by the arrivals for a single week, from the 8th to the 17th of June, viz.: 12,258. Of these England furnished 4,527; Belgium, 1,454; Germany, 1,157; Italy, 851; United States, 814; Switzerland, 729; Austria, 484; Holland, 460; Spain, 408; Russia, 233; Norway and Sweden, 153; Colombia, 150; Portugal, 110; Luxembourg, 109; Brazil, 101; Denmark, 95; Chili, 11; Tunis, 10; China, 7; Oceanica, 7; Bolivia, 2; San Salvador, 5; Costa Rica, 1; Guatemala, 1; Nicaragua, 1; Paraguay, 1; Ecuador and miscellaneous, 114.

A statesman residing at Shaker Bend, Ky., while opposing—we are glad to say successfully, for we like to see a man having the courage of his convictions succeed—an appropriation for the erection of a school-house, declared that he "would like to see a law that would hang every educated man." Perhaps, though, this is carrying it too far, and the implacable statesman of Shaker Bend, Ky., would be satisfied with a milder code by which enough of them would be strung up to secure a Democratic majority in every district in the country.

Over 2,000 copies of the book describing the Kemper County tragedy have been sold; its proceeds are to be applied towards removing Judge CHISOLM's body to some Northern State and erecting a monument over it. Perhaps in this era of conciliation the people of Kemper County might be induced to vote to the fund the money that would otherwise be taken from the local treasury for going through the motions of a trial which will end in an acquittal.

On the subject of overriding the Mayor's veto of the Dearborn-street repealing ordinance, MATTESON got in a whack at DENNETT yesterday. DENNETT was decidedly ahead of MATTESON in the argument in Wednesday's *Times*, and, unless SNOWDEN and PATTERSON hold him, he will "skin" MATTESON to-day or to-morrow. DENNETT is opposed to saddling the damages on the city; the other fellow is for making the corporation stand them.

If a farmer hires a tramp for his harvest to drive a span of horses drawing a reaper and binder, does the machine thereby become the property of the "toiler" who rode upon it while guiding the horses who drew it? If the new trades-union doctrine that the "tools belong to the 'toiler'" be true, the farmer will find himself done out of a $300 machine in a way that he will despise.

In the State of Rhode Island a person who has been drunk twice in six successive weeks, even if it were within the privacy of his own house, is liable to be sent to the State Farm, a reformatory institution, for from six months to three years. Fortunately the State is so small that a man can step out, get tight, sleep it off, and be home to an early breakfast, without difficulty.

"Gail Hamilton," in her latest scolding tournament at JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, speaks of "the sacredness of the bond," and the "law of bondage to bonds," and lots of other things of the sort. GAILIE, dearest, if we were you we wouldn't talk too much about "bonds," and "bondage to bonds," and things of that sort. It might make people think of JIM, and those Memphis & Little Rock securities.

A New York bank-clerk having forged a check and been arrested while endeavoring to pass it, the bank that employed him supplicated the officers to let him go, and, though the police officials refused to compromise the felony, succeeded in securing the young man's release. He was a confidential clerk. We wonder, now, what he knew about that bank?

The Paris *Figaro's* absolutely latest performance is to answer a correspondent who wished to know whether Count SCHOUVALOFF spelled his name with a "v" or a "w," that it should always be spelled with a "w," for the very simple reason that there was no "v" in the Russian language. On the contrary, just the reverse.

Senator THURMAN's red silk handkerchief, which is his oriflamme of catarrh, as it were, and which he flourishes so conspicuously wherever he goes, is to go down to posterity in Mrs. FASSETT's picture of the Electoral Commission. We much do fear, however, that it will not be the "GREELEY's white hat" of the campaign of 1880.

The geography of the future will observe of Louisiana that its principal productions are bogus election-returns, witnesses, red-headed night-editors, molasses, sugar, coffee, cotton, and crevasses, and its principal imports visiting statesmen, agricultural implements, shot-guns, and yellow fever.

BEVERAGE DOUGLAS, the Virginian M. C., while crossing the Mattapaw River on his way to a public meeting one day last week, got upset into the river. This awful warning should confirm the honorable gentleman in his antipathy to the fluid which drowns but not inebriates.

Prof. STANLEY MATTHEWS should take the advice tendered to Mrs. JENKS by Untruthful JAMES E. ANDERSON,—"retire to the shades of private life and meddle no more with politics."

One of the trades-union mottoes was: "The tools belong to the toilers." That is true as to the stick and rule; but it will hardly hold water as to the case and type.

PERSONALS.

Clara Morris is recruiting on the Hudson, and thinks she is regaining her health.

The late Duchess of Argyll,—most people spell it incorrectly "Argyle,"—left $250,000 to be distributed among the poor of London.

Forty years ago it was feared that the Queen of England might be dethroned by the Orangemen in favor of her cousin, the ex-King of Hanover, who has just died.

The Methodists of Canada, who began their existence as a church in 1778, just twelve years after Philip Embury and Barbara Heck had introduced the faith into the United States, intend to celebrate their centennial at Belleville in August or September.

Ex-Senator Alcorn's private secretary is sueing him to recover $8,348, as the unpaid balance of the sum of half of Mr. Alcorn's pay as Governor and Senator, which it was agreed his secretary should receive in consideration of writing his speeches and State papers.

Alexander Dumas claims that he has lost $180,000 in the United States alone, by performances of his play, "LaDame aux Camellias," without paying him anything for his author's rights. He sets down 3,000 performances in first-class theatres at $60 a performance.

A Parisian paper—of course—tells an interesting story how, at the first State banquet at the Congress of Berlin, Lord Salisbury told Bismarck that he shouldn't swallow cherry-stones; Bismarck said he hadn't swallowed any; Salisbury persisted he had; and a row was imminent, when Lord Beaconsfield restored peace by the simple but acute experiment of counting the pits and stems in Bismarck's plate, when it was found there were two stones short, which the great Chancellor, therefore, was proved to have swallowed.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Big Race at Louisville a Most Disgraceful Fizzle.

Mollie McCarthy Distanced in the First Heat in 8:19 3-4.

Neither Horse Believed to Be in Condition to Run Such a Race.

Handsome Victory of the Chicagos Over the Providence Club—15 to 7.

Boston Beats Milwaukee 3 to 2, and Cincinnati Indianapolis 5 to 3.

Hanlan an Easy Winner at Cape Vincent—Courtney Beats Dempsey at Skeneateles.

THE TURF.

A FLAT AFFAIR AT LOUISVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 4.—Twenty thousand people gathered at the grounds of the Louisville Jockey Club this afternoon in the expectation of seeing a great four-mile-and-repeat race between Ten Broeck and Mollie McCarthy. Instead of this they were treated to one of the tamest exhibitions in the way of racing ever seen on any track, the California mare being distanced in the first heat. As stated in last night's dispatches, there were fears yesterday that the jockey and trainer of Ten Broeck had been tampered with, and the most extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent the horse being got at. The guards around the stable never left their posts until the bell rang for the horse to appear on the track. As early as 10 o'clock in the morning great crowds of people who had sweltered in the hotels over night began to make their way to the track, and by 11 o'clock the grand stand, which holds 5,000, was packed. The other stand soon filled up, and the open space between the stands and the fence was filled with people long before the hour for calling the first race had arrived. There were a good many vehicles in the centre-field, and the home-stretch of the trotting-track, which is inside the running-course, was packed with humanity. The two races which preceded the great event of the day were regarded by the crowd with but little interest, but when, at five minutes past 3, Mollie McCarthy was led out on the stretch with a walking-sheet on, a loud cheer arose, which was intensified tenfold when Ten Broeck appeared. They were then both retired for the purpose of saddling, and when the jockeys were mounted it was seen that

WALKER BESTRODE THE KENTUCKY FAVORITE,

while Howson had the mount on the California mare. Ten Broeck was the first to be in readiness, and had finished his preliminary gallop of a mile before the mare went away. They were soon ready for the start, however, and on the first attempt were sent away very evenly, the crowd giving a great shout as they went under the wire. As the first turn was rounded the pair were head and head, and in this position they ran the first mile in 1:49¾. As they came by the stand it was seen that the mare was setting the pace, Ten Broeck laying on her neck, and seemingly having all the work he wanted to stay there. During the second mile there was not the slightest change, but at the end of the first two miles, which were run in 3:54¼, it was noticed that Walker was driving Ten Broeck, while the mare was under a steady pull. It was so plainly apparent at this point that

M'CARTHY HAD FAR THE BEST OF IT,

that J. T. Williams, owner of Vera Cruz, bet $100 to $10 that the mare would win. Away they went for the third mile, and at the quarter-pole Ten Broeck showed a little ahead. This advantage was only temporary, however, as the mare at once closed on him; but, after passing the half-mile, Walker called on the stallion, and he responded gamely, Mollie seeming to tire a little. As they came down the stretch at the finish of the third mile she weakened still more, and, as they went under the wire, the three miles having been run in 5:53, it could be seen that

SHE WAS DONE FOR,

as her tongue was hanging out, and she was running like a tired dog, while the horse moved free and easy. In entering the fourth mile Howson called on her for a final effort, putting the steel into her sides quite vigorously, but although the game little mare responded nobly, she could not overtake the big horse. The distance between them remained the same to the half-mile pole, but just after passing this Mollie seemed to

SHUT UP LIKE A KNIFE,

and was soon twenty lengths in the rear. As Ten Broeck ran around the turn and into the stretch, Walker looked behind, but, seeing that the mare was becoming worse off at every stride, did not hasten the horse. When it was seen Ten Broeck was well ahead, the crowd broke into cheers, which were redoubled as the seconds went by and the mare's nose failed to show around the turn at the head of the stretch. Men ran into the quarter-stretch yelling like demons as Ten Broeck cantered under the wire in 8:19¾. As soon as he had passed the Judge's stand no attempt was made to restrain the crowd, which soon completely filled the home-stretch, and after Walker had weighed, and Ten Broeck was being led back to his stable, thousands fought and struggled for a chance to slap the old horse on the back, while Harper meanwhile was being carried around on the shoulders of enthusiastic friends, the old man smiling away like clockwork, and endeavoring to reach the ground. By this time Mollie McCarthy had neared the stand, being led by a rubber, while Howson, the jockey, walked alongside, he having dismounted at the head of the stretch. One glance at the mare

TOLD THE STORY OF HER DEFEAT

quickly enough. The water was fairly running from her, and, although an umbrella was held over her head and cold water applied to her head and nostrils, it was with the utmost difficulty that she could walk. The killing heat of a Kentucky July day had been too much for the little mare, accustomed to run in a cool climate, and had prostrated her so that it was a wonder that she did not fall. Several experienced horsemen examined her after the race, and all agree that her prostration, and consequent inability to run after entering the fourth mile, was simply nothing more or less than

A MILD CASE OF SUNSTROKE.

None but a horse bred and raised in this climate could stand to run four miles in yesterday's heat, even if fit to do so. But right here the important question comes up, of whether or not these horses were trained for a four-mile race. There is quite a lot of talk about this matter to-night, and Gen. Buford and others are freely asserting that neither horse was in fix to run a mile-heat race, much less four miles and repeat. Other men say that it is a notorious fact that neither horse has been given the work necessary to fit them for a four-mile race, and denounce the affair as a hippodrome, saying that the mare was dead certain to be shut out; that her trainer must have known this better than anybody else. It is certain that the mare was about dead when she reached her stable, and the horse was also much more distressed than he should have been under the circumstances, provided he was properly trained. There is a report current on the streets to-night that he is in a very bad way, but your reporter met Frank Harper on the street not half an hour ago, and he

EMPHATICALLY DENIED THAT TEN BROECK WAS IN THE LEAST DISTRESSED,

adding that he would not be away from the horse if there was any danger of his being sick. Although Harper says this with great positiveness, it is well known that the horse was worse blown after running in slow time to-day than he was after finishing his great four-mile dash against time, when he ran the distance in 7:15¾. It is also asserted that Col. Conly put up all the money on the Ten Broeck side, and the St. Louis men claim that he paid Harper $2,000 to stay away from the recent meeting at that city. There is

A GENERAL FEELING OF DISGUST

in all circles as to the fizzle which the much-advertised race resulted in, and it is safe to say that another speculation by the same parties will not result so successfully.

THE SUMMARY.

LOUISVILLE, July 4.—Match race for $5,000 a side, pay or play, four miles and repeat.

Frank B. Harper, Midway, Ky., b. h. Ten Broeck, 6 years, by imp. Phaeton, dam Fanny Holton; 118 lbs............Walker. 1

Theodore Winters, San Francisco, b. m. Mollie McCarthy, 5 years, by Monday, dam Hennie Farrow; 112 lbs...........Howson. Dist.

Time—First mile, 1:49¾; two miles, 3:45¼; three miles, 5:53; four miles, 8:19¾.

DISGUST.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—There is deep disgust in this community over the result of the Louisville race, especially the slow time. Money changed hands here at odds of $100 to $75 on the horse.

IN CHICAGO.

Great interest was manifested in this city on the result of the Ten Broeck-McCarthy race. The pool-rooms were crowded with horsemen, sports, betting men, and men about town, who were willing to stake a flyer on the result. The pools sold at from 100 to 75 down to 20 to 14 in favor of the Kentucky stallion. The California mare was always in the background, for the reason that it was not believed she had such staying qualities as were possessed by the "blue-grass" stallion. About an hour before the race was called, a prominent liveryman, with whom the California mare boarded a week on her arrival from the Golden Gate, received a private telegram from her manager, to the effect that both animals were in good condition, but the track was heavy and boded him no good.

When the result of the race was announced there arose a united and prolonged growl of discontent. The losers felt that they had been deliberately swindled, and when a telegram was received advising that the pools be not paid, it became generally suspected that the California mare had been "doped," or other foul play made use of. A few minutes later the advice was countermanded, indicating that all grounds for suspicion had been removed, and the croupiers began to cash the pool-tickets. This somewhat allayed the excitement, but the dissatisfaction of the losers was not appeased. They would not have cared had the mare made a good fight for first place, but to think that she was distanced the first heat, and, by the rules of the turf, barred out of the race, and that the winner was a loser on his own record to the extent of one minute and four seconds—it was too bad. The little mare wouldn't sell in this city for one dollar for any race in which she may be entered.

THE DETROIT RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 4.—The rain, which interfered with the trotting meeting for two days, subsided this morning. About 1 o'clock the skies brightened. With the appearance of the sun thousands began the journey to the track. At 3 o'clock the largest crowd that ever assembled at a race-track in Michigan was to be seen at Hamtramck Park. The grand-stand was crowded to repletion, a remarkably large percentage of its occupants being ladies, while on both sides of the home-stretch there were deep lines of crowded vehicles. At 3:30 the track had dried sufficiently to insure fair time, and the horses were rung up. The first race called was for the three-minute class. Convoy, Betsey Ann, and Lillie Pierce started, drawing positions as named. Until within a few minutes of the start, Convoy was a hot favorite at $10 to $6 for the other two, but Lillie Pierce then became first choice at $10 to $7 for Convoy and Betsey Ann. Betsey Ann captured the first heat with ease, Lillie Pierce and Convoy making a poor showing, except on the home-stretch. At the finish both broke and were poorly placed. The second heat was won by Lillie Pierce by a neck from Betsey Ann. These two went double to beyond the half. Betsey then broke and lost four lengths. On the home stretch she closed up gallantly but unavailingly. Convoy was ten lengths behind. Lillie Pierce won the third heat cleverly, Convoy and Betsey Ann being of no consequence elsewhere than on the home-stretch. Complaints that Convoy was not being driven to win made the judges take out Fully and put in McLaughlin, their action evoking loud applause. McLaughlin proved his skill by winning the fourth heat by half a length. Convoy came into the home-stretch well in the lead, but, making a rank break, was nearly beaten by Betsey Ann. The fifth heat was also secured by McLaughlin, his horse almost walking under the wire. In the sixth heat, Convoy broke on the first turn, Lillie Pierce taking the lead. On the back-stretch he outfooted the mare, and obtained a good lead, which he retained into the home-stretch. As he straightened for home, to all appearances he had the heat safe, but a wretched break half way down enabled Lillie Pierce to pass him, and beat him to the score by a length. The race was very unsatisfactory, and savored very strongly of pool-box manipulation.

The 2:26 race had five starters, in the following order: Rose of Washington, Monarch Rule, Lady Lowe, Frank Kernan, and Woodford Mambrino. The latter was barred in the pools, and Rose of Washington, Monarch Rule, and Lady Lowe alternated as choice for second money. Woodford Mambrino won the race in consecutive heats, each being a mere jog. Lady Lowe second money, Monarch Rule third, and Rose of Washington fourth. The struggle for second place between Rose of Washington and Lady Lowe was very animated in each heat, particularly on the home stretch. Monarch Rule did well in the last heat. Rose of Washington finished second in the last two heats, but was set back for running. Woodford Mambrino has won five 2:26 purses, losing but one heat, and in that he got a bad send-off, and was simply driven for position. He was a strong favorite everywhere he started, and valuable inducements were held out to his owner to drop a race with him, but all were declined. He goes to Toledo and Cleveland, where he will start in the 2:24 classes.

SUMMARIES.

Three-minute class; purse, $1,000; first, $500; second, $250; third, $125.

Lillie Pierce	2	1	1	3	2	1
Convoy	3	3	3	1	1	2
Betsey Ann	1	2	2	2	3	3

Time—2:40; 2:36; 2:36¼; 2:33; 2:35; 2:35.

Two-twenty-six class; purse, $1,000; first, $500; second, $250; third, $125; fourth, $100.

Woodford Mambrino	1	1	1
Lady Lowe	2	0	3
Monarch Rule	4	5	2
Rose of Washington	3	0	4
Frank Kernan	5	4	5

Time—2:31; 2:29; 2:28¼.

It is officially announced that, weather permitting, the full programme of the meeting will be carried out in the next two days by having three races on each.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., July 4.—Chester Park trotting races, second day; weather warm; track a trifle heavy; attendance very large. First race, 2:24 class; purse $1,000, divided. The following started:

Protine	3	1	1	1
Tom Keller	0	2	2	3
Lewinski	0	3	3	2
Loafer	4	4	4	4
Magenta	5	5	5	dis

Time—2:29¼; 2:27; 2:28; 2:29¼.

The first heat was a dead heat between Lewinski and Tom Keller.

The second event was a trial of Rarus to beat 2:17. The track was heavy and estimated three seconds slow. The time of the first heat was 2:21¾; second heat, 2:17. This is the fastest time trotted on a half-mile track.

Third race, mile heats, to road wagon, between Joe Lawrence and Black Lon, was won by the former. Time, 2:37¼, 2:49½, and 2:45¼.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, July 4.—Friendship Park running meeting; second day:

First race, half-mile heats for all ages, three starters,—Ella T., Pacific, and Jack Jaw. Ella took three straight heats, winning the race. Time, 59, 1:02¼.

Second race, club purse for beaten horses, mile heats; starters: Patriot, Moses, Primrose, Charley Gorham, and Hippograff. Patriot won the first and third heats, winning the race. Time, 1:55, 1:58.

Third race, Pittsburg Cup, two-and-a-quarter-mile dash, was postponed until to-morrow on account of rain.

The two races ran to-day were run on a very muddy track.

LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, July 4.—The attendance at the Monmouth Park to-day was very large. Ten 2-year-olds started for the July stakes, five furlongs, and George Lorillard's stable—Harold, Monitor, and Idler—took the first, second, and third places, followed by Sioux, Morris, colt, Minnie Andrews, Dan Sparling, Lulu, Wissahickon, and Crouse's colt. Time, 1:03¼. The West End Hotel stakes for 3-year-old fillies, mile and a half, had seven starters,—George Lorillard's Balance All, Lloyd's King Ernest, filly Mary R., Invermore, Bertha, and Pride of the Village. The race was won in a canter by Balance All, Lloyd's filly second, Bertha third. Time, 2:44¼.

Parole, Gen. Phillips, Virginius, and Joe were starters in the Monmouth cup race, two and a quarter miles, and it was won by Parole, Virginius second, Gen. Phillips third. Time, 4:09¼.

The mile-heat purse was won in two straight heats by Soulanier, Rhadamanthus second, Adventure third. Time, 1:51, 1:47¾.

The purse race, mile and a quarter, was won by Kinney, Loiterer second, Higgins third, Kingsland fourth. Time, 2:14¼.

The steeple-chase was won by Problem, Trouble second. Bay Rum, Derby, and Deadhead did not finish the race. Deadhead fell, and, rolling on his jockey, William Midgley, killed him.

BASE BALL.

CHICAGO—PROVIDENCE.

The regular amusement for the Fourth in Chicago is unquestionably base-ball, which receives a larger patronage on that day than either the picnics, the parks, the lake excursion-boats, or the theatres. Yesterday was no exception to other Fourths in this regard, as an attendance of about 8,000 fully demonstrated. This crowd was no better and no worse than others assembled on previous holidays. Like all other crowds, it would not stay where it was put, and took great delight in being where it had no sort of business to be, in crowding around the catcher and into short left-field. There was a sort of a field rule about balls in the crowd, but it was rather elastic, it seemed, and gave first or second base on substantially the same kind of hits.

The home team opened the game with four hits, which gave only one run, Start being caught at second, and Ferguson put out at the plate. In the second inning Cassidy took his base on balls, and when he started to steal second the ball got away from Sweasy and he came clear home. In the first inning Higham scored for Providence on a two-baser and two outs. In the third inning the Grays, after whitewashing the other fellows, put in four runs when the side should have been out for one. This is the place where the umpire made the break referred to elsewhere. This made the score 5 to 2 against Chicago. In the fourth inning Ferguson led off with a safe one, and McClellan's dump hit was thrown short by Hague. Cassidy's bounder was then suffered to get away by Higham, and the result was two runs for Chicago, making the score 5 to 4, still against them. In the next inning Start brought in the tieing run, getting first on a hit, second when Anson was sent to base on balls, and reaching the plate on McClellan's grounder to left. The lead changed hands again in the sixth, Providence getting two on hits by Brown and Carey and a wild pitch. Thus the score stood at 7 to 5 when Start opened the seventh inning, which proved decisive of the game. Joe hit his usual liner into left field, and Anson followed with a long one, which York would very likely have noched had it not been for the crowd. As it was it took the runner to second and Start to third. Ferguson followed with a high one over the fence for two bases, bringing in two runs to tie. McClellan met the ball fairly, and it gave him two bases, and Ferguson got home. Cassidy's hit escaped from Carey, and Larkin was sent to base on balls, covering all the bags. Hankinson hit a high one to right field, but the history of it cannot be exactly stated, for nobody outside of the crowd into which fell knew anything about it. It seems to have been safe for one base, and then to have bounded into some corner where Higham couldn't find it. Anyway, before it turned up again the three runners and the batsman had all scored, while the crowd was doing some of the most vigorous shouting ever heard in any country. Remsen kept up the gait by a shot past short-stop, and Harbidge sent him home by a right-field bounder. When Start came to bat for the second time in the inning, eight runs had been made and no hands were out, but nothing more was made. This remarkable inning, the largest but one made this year, put the score at 13 to 7 in favor of Chicago and settled the game, as the visitors made nothing in the last three innings. In the eighth, however, the Whites made another break, Cassidy leading off with a bounder over third, and coming in on Larkin's long one to left for three bases. The latter was allowed to score by Remsen's long high one over the fence for two bases. The figures are given in full in

THE SCORE:

CHICAGO.	A	R	B	F	P	A	E
Harbidge, c.	6	1	2	2	7	0	2
Start, 1 b	6	2	3	4	10	0	1
Anson, l. f.	5	1	1	3	2	0	1
Ferguson, s. s	6	2	4	4	1	2	0
McClellan, 2 b.	7	2	3	5	0	3	1
Cassidy, r. f.	4	3	1	4	2	0	0
Larkin, p.	3	2	1	3	0	6	2
Hankinson, 3 b	4	1	1	2	1	3	0
Remsen, c. f.	5	1	3	5	4	1	0
Total	46	15	19	32	27	15	7
PROVIDENCE.							
Higham, r. f.	5	1	3	4	2	2	2
York, l. f.	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
Brown, c.	4	2	2	2	7	3	2
Hines, c. f.	4	1	0	1	5	2	0
Carey, s. s.	4	1	2	2	0	3	1
Murnan, 1 b.	4	0	0	0	6	1	1
Hague, 3 b.	4	0	0	0	2	4	1
Sweasey, 2 b.	4	1	1	2	2	0	3
Wheeler, p.	4	0	0	0	0	2	8
Total	37	7	9	12	27	17	18

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	1	1	0	2	1	0	8	2	0	—15
Providence	1	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	— 7

Earned runs—Chicago, 7; Providence, 3.

Two-base hits—Anson, 1; Ferguson, 1; McClellan, 1; Remsen, 1; Higham, 2; Carey, 1; Sweasey, 1.

Three-base hits—Larkin, 1.

Total bases on clean hits—Chicago, 24; Providence, 13.

First base on errors—Start, 1; McClellan, 1; Cassidy, 2; Remsen, 1—Chicago, 5. Hines, 1; Sweasey, 1; Higham, 1—Providence, 3.

Errors affecting the score—Start, 1; Larkin, 2; Higham, 1; Brown, 1; Carey, 1; Hague, 1; Sweasey, 2; Wheeler, 4.

Left on bases—Start, 1; Anson, 1; McClellan, 3; Larkin, 1; Remsen, 3—Chicago, 10. Higham, 2; Carey, 1—Providence, 3.

Bases on called balls—Off Wheeler, 6.

Double play—Hague and Murnan.

Passed balls—Brown, 2; Harbridge, 2.

Wild pitches—Larkin, 2; Wheeler, 2.

Balls called—On Larkin, 18; on Wheeler, 36.

Strikes called—Off Larkin, 10; off Wheeler, 24.

Struck out—Chicago, 2; Providence, 4.

Umpire—Egan, of Boston.

Of course the great feature of the game was the batting of the White Stockings, but there were many other points of play worthy of a good game. The pitching and catching of Larkin and Harbidge was exceptionally good, and the fielding in from the outfield was generally first-class. Especially was this the case with Remsen's throw to head off Sweasey, Higham's to Sweasey, and Hines' to Brown.

There were two or three things in yesterday's game which threatened to make of it an exhibition such as has not been seen here this season,—an exhibition of umpiring. Mr. Egan was unfortunate enough to make an error in the third inning, and, in his desire to be fair, he brought down the enmity of the crowd on his head, and their uncalled-for and blamable language no doubt had a tendency to "rattle" him somewhat. The case on which he made the error was: York was on third, Brown on second, and Hines at bat, with two hands out. The batsman hit a sharp tip to Harbidge, and it struck that plucky little player in the breast and fell to the ground, but he made a quick recover and caught it on the first bound. Mr. Egan did not see the catch, and, in his attempt to take the testimony of bystanders (as he has a right to do under the rules), he was met with anything but the polite treatment to which every umpire is entitled. There were some other decisions about which there were doubts, but, when there are doubts as to whether an umpire is right or not, he should get the benefit of the doubt. This paper is not fond of criticising umpires anyway, and does not attempt to say they are wrong where there is room for a doubt. There is one thing about the matter that is not creditable, and that is that not a player in the visiting club was willing to tell the truth about the matter and save Mr. Egan the weight of responsibility. Four or five of them saw the play, and some one should have been willing to have told him what they saw. There is such a a thing as being too sharp sometimes—a man may get a wire-edge.

If it be not conceded that Wheeler is a poor pitcher, without command of the ball, then he is open to the same strictures that have been made on Nolan for hitting men. Yesterday he hit Cassidy, McClellan, Larkin, and others in a painful manner. There was no excuse that the ball was wet either.

The same clubs that played yesterday will come together to-morrow again. The Chicagos have now won three out of four, and they would like another one pretty well.

MILWAUKEE—BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 4.—The finest game in this city this season was played to-day between the Bostons and Milwaukees before an audience of fully 3,000 people. Although the score at the close stood 3 to 2 in favor of the visiting club, the friends of the Milwaukees were well satisfied. In the first five innings neither club scored, but in the fifth and sixth the Bostons tallied on errors of the home club. The Milwaukees scored in the seventh and eighth innings. The fielding of both clubs was brilliant. Burdock at second and Morrill at first showed up well. The Milwaukees lost the game through Bennett's failure to throw to second with his lame arm.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bostons	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—3
Milwaukees	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—2

Base hits—Boston, 6; Milwaukee, 5.

Errors—Boston, 1; Milwaukee, 3.

Earned runs—Milwaukee, 1.

Total bases—Boston, 32; Milwaukee, 13.

First base on errors—Boston, 4; Milwaukee, 1.

Left on bases—Boston, 6; Milwaukee, 1.

Passed balls—None.

Bases on called balls—None.

Struck out—Boston, 3; Milwaukee, 2.

Balls called—On Bond, 6; on Weaver, 5.

Strikes called—Off Bond, 6; off Weaver, 13.

Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Umpire—Julian, of Indianapolis.

CINCINNATI—INDIANAPOLIS.

CINCINNATI, O., July 4.—Base-ball: Cincinnati, 5; Indianapolis, 3.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., July 4.—Base-ball: Forest Citys, 9; Atlantics, 4.

AQUATIC.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR HANLAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAPE VINCENT, N. Y., July 4.—The principal feature in to-day's celebration was the scullers' match. A large attendance assembled from the neighboring cities and towns to witness it. In the fore part of the day Col. Shaw, late United States Consul at Toronto, and who is a native of Cape Vincent, delivered an oration in Hammond Hall. The water was in excellent condition. The course was four miles,—two miles to buoys and return. The prizes were $200 to first, $100 to second, and $50 to third. The men were called at 6:15, and got off pretty well together, Hanlan somewhat in advance, Plaisted second, McKen and Kennedy about equal. Hanlan led all the way round the course, and at one time was so far ahead that he seemed to be out of the race. When nearing the winning buoy he slackened speed and came in an easy winner, Plaisted second, and Kennedy third. There was a terrible contest between Kennedy and McKen for third place, and, when they came in, the bow of McKen's outrigger almost touched Kennedy's shell. The regatta was a great success. Hanlan leaves to-night or to-morrow morning for St. John. The correct time of the race was thirty-three minutes.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 4.—Twenty thousand people witnessed the races on Charles River.

The single-scull, three miles, race proved an easy victory for Frenchy Johnson (colored), who beat Evan Morris with ease. Lynch, of Salem, third, Lane fourth, and Driscoll fifth. Time, 21:42.

In the double-scull race, three miles, Frank Hilley and T. C. Butler, and P. McGahey and George H. Hosmer, third pair, started to make a second prize awardable. Hilley and Butler won by two lengths, after a very pretty race. Time, 22:06 and 22:09½.

In the pair-oared race, three miles, four boats started, Ellis and Gilbert Wards racing with John Biglin and M. Mahoney, James A. Conwell and M. O'Brien (of the 'Longshore crew of Portland), and Casey brothers. The Wards won, with the Portland pair second. Time, 20 m. 25½ s. and 20 m. 59½ s.

The working-boat race was the feature. Eight crews started, distance four miles, and after half a mile struggle it became a contest with the Chelsea crew, Lakeman No. 1 crew, and West End four. Evan Morris occupied thwart amidships in the Lakeman boat and Gil Ward rowed the bow for the West End four. The crews passed the line in the following order and time: Lakeman, 27 m. 15 s.; Chilsea, 27 m. 24 s.; West End, 27 m. 25½ s.

The Faulkner, Reagan, Mahoney Biglin, and 'Longshore crews started in the four-oared shell race, distance four miles. The Portlanders were distanced, and Faulkner and Reagan were never headed, winning by two lengths in 27 m. 13 s.; Mahoney-Biglin crew, 27 m. 32 s.

SKENEATELES.

SKENEATELES, N. Y., July 4.—Fifteen thousand people witnessed the five-mile boat-race to-day between Courtney and Dempsey. Courtney turned the two-and-a-half-mile stake-boat forty lengths ahead, and maintained that distance to the finish. Time, forty minutes and fifty-eight seconds. Dempsey's time was forty-one minutes and fifty-eight seconds.

DETROIT PLEASED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 4.—The news of the victory of the Sho-wae-ca-mettes at Henley was received here with enthusiastic demonstrations of approval. The fact has been bulletined in many places about town, and crowds of admirers of the gallant four are singing their praises through the streets.

THE RAILROADS.

GOULD'S WAY OF GOBBLING ROADS

The Committee of nine of first-mortgage bondholders (Denver Extension bonds) of the Kansas Pacific Railroad have issued a circular, in which they set forth that they have been in negotiation during several weeks with the principal holders of the junior securities of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, organized as a syndicate or "pool," the object of which is to deliver the road to Gould.

Negotiations with this "pool" had reached the point of being placed in the hands of attorneys, to be formulated for submission to the bondholders, to the following effect:

The assenting holders of the outstanding $6,380,000 Denver Extension bonds (which, with accrued interest, funded and unfunded, amounted on the 1st of May last to over $8,200,000) were to receive

Forty dollars gold for each bond of $1,000, accompanied by the certificate of $87.50 and the unpaid coupons, and $2.10 gold for each certificate of $35,—the same being a payment on account to be made upon the deposit of said bonds and certificates in the manner hereinafter recited.

Five per cent gold interest, payable semi-annually, accruing from the 1st of August next, for five years.

At the expiration of five years, or sooner, at the option of said "pool," a cash payment equal to 80 per cent of the amount of their bonds and unpaid interest. (Eighty per cent of $8,000,000, equal to say $6,400,000.) Or, in lieu thereof, $8,000,000 new 5 per cent fifty-year gold bonds, made by the Union Pacific Railroad Company and secured upon the same property now underlying the Denver Extension mortgage.

It was a part of the arrangement that the "pool" should pay immediately the back interest on the June and December bonds, amounting to $231,372.10.

The circular, after setting forth at great length all that had been done by junior bondholders and the Jay Gould party to defraud the holders of the Denver Extension bonds out of their rights, it goes on to say that the object and purpose of the "pool" resolution adopted at Lawrence, June 20, 1878, is nothing less than an attempt to get possession of a portion of the bonds and certificates at 62.4 per cent of their face value, and to compel the remainder to accept 40 per cent, or whatever sum the road may bring at a sale, forced by the "pool" by means of the deposited bonds. The necessity of prompt and energetic action on the part of the bondholders, to protect their rights, is apparent. The Committee, believing that this end can be best accomplished by pressing the foreclosure suit to a speedy determination, met on the 25th June, and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, First—That, in view of the attempt of certain members of the pool representing the junior securities of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company to defeat the rights of the Denver Extension bondholders, in violation of the clear understanding entered into between the representatives of the junior securities and this Committee, as evidenced by the resolution and memorandum of June 20, 1878, forwarded by D. M. Edgerton, Secretary, it is for the best interest of said Denver Extension bondholders to press the pending suit of Adolphus Meier et al. vs. The Kansas Pacific Railway Company et al. to a final decree of foreclosure and sale, and at such sale to be prepared to purchase the road, franchises, and property covered by the mortgage securing said bonds; and that to that end the said bondholders should be requested and urged to forthwith deposit their bonds with a trust company, and appoint a purchasing committee to act for them.

Second—That the Chairman and Messrs. White and Rutten be, and they are hereby, instructed to prepare for submission to said bondholders a plan to carry out the subject matter of the foregoing resolution, and also a statement of the recent negotiations between this Committee and junior security-holders of the Kansas Pacific Railway, together with a general statement of the present status of the railway and its securities, and to report the same to the Committee at its next meeting.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

NEW ORLEANS, July 4.—The Galveston *News'* Concha special says: "Keciber, of El Paso County, reports to Judge Blacker that 1,000 Mexicans are en route and drilling at El Paso, Mex., and have petitioned the Chihuahua Government to cross over and rescue Desido Apodaca, and disperse the Texas State troops. The prisoner Desido Apodaca is implicated, with some prominent Americans, in the December riot.

The German Crown-Prince's Son.

A visit to the great Republic has become as necessary a feature in the education of finances as the "grand tour" of the Continent formerly was. Bismarck has proposed to the Crown-Prince of Germany to send his son, Frederick William Victor Albert, to the United States on a six-months' visit, to confirm the friendly relations of the countries, and especially to put a damper on Socialism. This young man is now 20 years of age, grandson of the two great sovereigns of the age, Emperor William and Queen Victoria, and heir to the German throne. His father is near his accession to the throne, and the present is a favorable time for the absence of the next I

THE GAME UP.

The Dead Husband Discovered After a Long Search,

And an Attempt to Swindle a Life-Insurance Company Defeated.

How She Went for Col. Scott—Winning the Sympathy of the Charitable.

How a Friendly Notice Led to the Defeat of Her Scheme.

At irregular intervals between 1874 and the present time the newspapers between Hartford and Shreveport have broken out in fits of virtuous condemnation of the Ætna Life-Insurance Company of Hartford on account of its alleged hard-heartedness towards Mrs. Walburga Wackerle, who claimed that her husband, who was insured in that and another Eastern company, had been killed by a railroad accident in Texas in 1872, and that she had proved the fact of the death so satisfactorily that nobody could gainsay her, and yet that the cruel Company refused to pay her the money which was her due, and, because she was poor and friendless, was attempting to defraud the widow and the unprotected. Her various journeys from Southwest to Northeast and back again were marked by a meteoric trail of these paragraphs and general articles. Clergymen, lawyers, Y. M. C. A.'s, and charitable institutions of all kinds followed in the wake of the papers, held up their hands in horror at the cruelty of this soulless corporation, wrote to it protesting against its inhumanity, and aided the widow in her long contest with money and sympathy.

As an illustration of the unequal war which a life-insurance company frequently has to wage, the case of Mrs. Wackerle is worth giving in full. It will be read with considerable interest here, because Chicagoans have not forgotten Tim Fuller and Rainforth, and their nearly successful foray upon a similar institution.

WILLIAM WACKERLE AND HIS WIFE, WALBURGA,

Germans by birth, though long residents of this country, moved from Minnesota to Milwaukee in 1867. There, at the solicitation of his wife, he insured his life in the Ætna for $3,000, and in another company for $4,000. He subsequently moved with his family to Detroit, and there, at her urgent request, changed the policy, which was a life one, to another of the same amount, payable to his wife. He was afraid of this companion of his,—afraid of his life. He feared that she had made him secure this insurance so that she might kill him and then get the money. So, while they were living in Detroit, he ran away from her and went to California. She followed him up, found him in that State, and brought him back a captive to this side of the mountains. They settled at Quincy in this State, lived there for some time, when he again ran away, early in 1872. She fancied, from some information she received, that he had gone South, and followed on his trail. She got to New Orleans, and from there wandered to Shreveport, which place she reached along in the summer of 1873. There she heard in some way that in December of the previous year

A MAN HAD BEEN KILLED

on the Texas Pacific Railroad, by being run over by a train of cars, nine miles from that city. Being unable to find any trace of her husband, she determined to utilize this dead man for the purpose of securing the insurance on her husband's life. So—in February, 1874—she turned up at Hartford with the proofs of death. She also made a trip to New York at the same time to make her claim for the $4,000 alleged to be due from the Company there. When she appeared before the Adjuster of the Company, at Hartford, he was not satisfied with her manner. There was nothing in it on which one could lay one's finger and say positively that the woman was dishonest; but he had had practice in the reading of character, and his general impressions were decidedly against Walburga. On examining her proofs of loss they were found to be incomplete and unsatisfactory, and it was thought necessary to make an examination. Two of the affidavits which she furnished were by parties who said that they had known Wackerle, and had seen his body after he was killed; that he was well known to them; that they had worked with him on Sec. 2 of the Texas Pacific, and that they knew that the body of the dead man was that of the identical man whom they had known as Wackerle while alive. These affidavits were both signed with a cross. An agent of the Company was sent to Shreveport on the Company's behalf, for the purpose of

MAKING AN INVESTIGATION

of the case. He found that the two persons making these affidavits were ignorant freedmen, who could neither read nor write. Their ignorance had been taken advantage of by Mrs. Wackerle. They had fancied that they were swearing simply to the fact that a man had been run over and killed. One of them stated, under oath, that he was not present at the time of the killing of the man on the railroad, and did not see the man after his death. Another stated that he did not know the name of the man killed, that his affidavit was never read to him, nor was he sworn. The certificate of death and burial made by the Coroner said the name of the deceased was unknown. Further investigation showed that there was no such man as Wackerle employed by the Texas Pacific Railroad Company. The Adjuster of the Ætna, who had the general charge of the investigation, hunted for about eighteen months, and finally found the foreman of the gang to which the dead man belonged. He was discovered in Colorado, and stated that the man who was killed was from Belgium, and that his name was Frank Ettine, and he had known him well. He also stated that Ettine was about 5 feet 6½ inches high, with fair hair, gray eyes, light complexion, and whiskers inclined to be of a reddish tinge. When Mrs. Wackerle first came to him, she described her husband as five feet ten or eleven inches, high forehead, high cheek-bones, black hair and eyes. He told her that the man killed was not her husband. The Texas Pacific Company's books also showed that such a man as Ettine was employed on Section 2, where this unknown man was killed. The Roadmaster, Assistant Local Treasurer, and Paymaster of the Texas Pacific repudiated all knowledge of Wackerle. But Mrs. Wackerle was not rebuffed by this, and came out with counter-affidavits of various individuals in Shreveport, stating that they would not believe the foreman under oath, which, of course, threw discredit on his statement and left the matter about as it was before.

SHE BEGGED AND WALKED HER WAY

to Hartford from Shreveport a second time, and, at another interview with the officers of the Company, still persisted that she should be paid the money which was due her. She told her story to many of the leading clergymen in Hartford, and enlisted their sympathy. Several charitable societies and a number of leading attorneys in the place also espoused her cause, and either personally visited the Company's officers or wrote them letters, urging them not to act in such a manner as this, and not to injure the credit of the city and Company by refusing to pay this poor woman her honest dues. She was aided by these people, and was furnished with a home by one of the prominent ladies in Hartford. Several of the policy-holders, seeing these stories which began to crop out in the newspapers,—for she always, wherever she went, managed to get the sympathy of a sympathetic reporter,—wrote to the Company, protesting against these things as calculated to discredit the institution. But the Company, not believing the woman, did not deem itself justified in paying her claim, and pursued its investigations further.

All this time Mrs. Wackerle had

TWO STRINGS TO HER BOW.

There was due by the Texas Pacific to the man Ettine, at the time of his death, the sum of $40. A man purporting to be a first cousin of Ettine had drawn the $40. Mrs. Wackerle went to Col. Scott, who controls the Texas Pacific, and made her demand for the wages due her husband. Although the sum had been once paid, they wanted no bother with her, and offered to pay her the $40, provided she would sign a receipt releasing the Company from all liability for damages. This she utterly refused, saying that, though she was a poor widow, she wasn't going to be trampled on and abused by Col. Scott. She shook her fist in his face, and swore that she would make his railroad repent the day that it had tried to cheat the widow. When she was at Hartford she showed this receipt which she had been asked to sign, and told the officers of the Ætna that after she had proved her claim against their Company she would make the railroad sweat. The railroad was in great fear she would. Her object was to first push her suit against the Insurance Company, get a court to decide that the dead man was her husband, and then turn around and go for Col. Scott and his corporation.

After an ineffectual effort at Hartford to get her claim settled, she started for the Southwest, followed by the sympathetic tears and prayers of the charitable people who had helped her, and, by the aid of free passes begged or forced out of all the railroads, and money advanced her by friends, she worked her way to Shreveport again, followed by the usual stream of newspaper paragraphs. The case came up before the Circuit Court, sitting in Shreveport, eighteen months ago, the Insurance Company being represented by F. T. Bell, a prominent attorney of that place. Her own lawyer was a man of considerable influence there. Before the trial she had a body, which she claimed to be that of her husband, dug up. She went on the stand and swore that

SHE RECOGNIZED THAT BODY

as her husband's, not only by his teeth and the general shape of his body, but also by his clothing, which was the same that he wore at the time that he left her in Quincy. It was shown for the defense at the trial that the body which was disinterred was whole, whereas the man who was killed on Sec. 2 had a leg cut off, which was put into a box with the rest of him when he was buried. Then she secured the affidavits of several medical men to show that it was possible for a body to lie on a railroad track in such a way that the trucks would disjoint a leg without breaking it. The flesh having moldered away, there would, on her or their theory, be no trace of the accident. Several respectable physicians of the town also swore, under oath, that, from the description given by her, they believed that the man dug up was her husband. The Judge was decidedly one-sided in all that he said to the jury, and those twelve good men and true returned a verdict in favor of the complainant, and gave judgment against the Company, from which, of course, it appealed.

Then she made another dead-head trip to Hartford, armed with the charge of the Judge and the award of the jury, and her charitable friends again besought the Company to pay the money which was evidently due this woman. Her attorney at Shreveport also wrote a long letter to Hartford, in which he set forth the facts in the case, and, after blackguarding the Company, hoped that it would pursue this woman no further. He relied, he said, upon the reputation of the Company for honor and fair dealing, and trusted that it would come forward now and pay up the judgment and withdraw the appeal. The Company, feeling that it should be governed by the advice of its counsel, submitted the matter to its Shreveport attorney, who stated that he believed that the case was a fraud, and that he could not advise his client to pay the money. Some of the officers of the Company had at one time thought that it might be advisable, though convinced of the injustice of her claim, to make a compromise with her, but she absolutely refused to lend an ear to any proposition of the kind. She must have all or none. Her claim was just, and she would accept no diminution of it.

Meanwhile she had wandered to New York, had come across a reporter of

THE "NEW YORK MAIL,"

and told him her pathetic story, and he had written it up, telling how Mrs. Wackerle had made the claim upon the insurance companies, how they had fought her claim, how she had won her case, and how they were yet resorting to the law's delays to defeat her. This wandered from paper to paper until it came into the hands of Mr. George F. Weinemann, of Faribault, Minn. He recognized the name, and wrote to the editor of the *Mail* that, if the companies concerned would correspond with him, he would give them some valuable information. The letter was sent by the editor to the Company, and was handed over to Mr. J. C. Webster, its Adjuster, who had from the beginning had general charge of the investigation of the case. He reached this city a little over three weeks ago, went to Faribault, and found Mr. George F. Weinemann had been First-Lieutenant of Company H, Ninth Minnesota Volunteers, in which Wackerle had served for a couple of years. He had known Wackerle well, and had been in correspondence with him, Wackerle's object in writing being to obtain a pension from the Government. Weinemann identified Wackerle from the description given of him, and was able to show a letter from him, in which he asked where his wife was, and whether she had recovered the premiums on his insurance policies. It was also learned from Weinemann that Wackerle had gone to California. The Adjuster and Weinemann started for the Western coast without a moment's delay, and on arriving at San Francisco two weeks ago, found that their man was up in Humboldt County. He sent him a friendly telegram, which brought him to San Francisco. He was found to be

THE IDENTICAL WACKERLE

whom the Company has been in pursuit of so long. He stated to Mr. Webster that his reason for leaving his wife was because he considered her a desperate woman, and was afraid she would take his life for the purpose of obtaining his insurance. The Adjuster secured affidavits from him, setting forth his own name, that of his father, mother, and wife, when he was married, by whom, where they had lived, and his experience since leaving his wife, together with the affidavit of Weinemann to the effect that the Wackerle whom he saw there in San Francisco was the same identical man who had served as private in his Company, and also affidavits of other parties who knew Wackerle and his wife when they lived together in Minnesota. Wackerle's photograph was taken, and the man produced one of himself taken at the time he first arrived in California, a copy of which was procured. Wackerle also stated that he was ready to come East, if the Comany required it, whenever a new trial was had, although he was afraid that the moment his wife knew where he was she would start off in search of him, and make his life the wretched thing it was before he left her at Quincy. The Adjuster having secured all this, left for the East, arriving here yesterday.

IN A FEW DAYS FROM NOW,

this case will come up before the Court of Appeals at Shreveport on a motion for a new trial. These affidavits will be presented to the Judge of the lower court, and the jurors and the attorneys for Mrs. Wackerle will probably have an opportunity to meditate over this additional testimony, and see how they can reconcile it with their actions at the trial a few months ago. On this showing there is no question that a new trial will be ordered; and when it comes off,

MRS. WACKERLE

will be put out of court, and fortunate if she escapes a prosecution for perjury. She passed through this city on her way to Shreveport about a week ago, journeying in her usual way,—with passes and money out of which the sympathies of the charitable and the religious have been swindled.

The woman has pushed her case with extraordinary shrewdness and pertinacity. Although an uneducated peasant, looking very much like a tramp, she has succeeded in slipping her hands into the pockets of the good people of Hartford and New York, and in getting the ear of the pulpit and the press. She has refused all suggestions of compromise, and has claimed to stand simply upon the merits of her case. She has had, at one time or another, about thirty lawyers interested in her case, most of whom, however, fell off from her after they had seen the evidence which the Company had in its possession. She is about 55 years old,—the same age as her husband,—and, if she had been able to make good her claim, would have secured money enough to support her for the rest of her life. If she had won she would have recovered, including interest, just about $10,000.

The Ætna in making this fight, which has cost it more than the face of the policy, has done a good work for all insurance companies, for in the wake of one unjust claim which is paid came a score of others, and it is only the persistence of a company in fighting fraud which saves it from perpetual swindles, and removes to a great extent the temptation on the part of all parties to attempt frauds upon a company, either, as in some English cases, by insuring lives and then killing the insured, or, as in the Rainforth-Fuller case, trying to reach the same end in a less murderous but fraudulent way.

FACTS ABOUT ART FURNITURE.

True merit is always certain to be appreciated, and the ladies now understand that they can find better and more artistic styles in furniture and bric-a-brac at Mr. J. S. Bast's art furniture establishment, No. 272 North Clark street, than at the more pretentious furniture houses in the city. In addition to this, Mr. Bast's prices make the furniture of his elegant designs and finish cheaper than the common rough work found at other places. Ladies who have needle-work which they desire to have properly and artistically mounted will consult their own interests by leaving their orders with Mr. Bast.

Honey-Ants.

Mesilla Valley (N. M.) Independent.

A few days ago Judge Joseph went to El Rancho, and was surprised to see some forty or fifty persons digging in the ground. His first impression was that they had found a gold lead, but on his approaching to ascertain what they were looking for, he found that they were looking for honey-combs, which had been deposited there by the Texas honey-ants. Some parties had as much as a pint of honey. The combs were large, and they were obliged to dig down from two and a half to five feet to procure them. This ant is of a yellow color, and about the same size as the common wood ant.

Rub the Gums Well

with Sozodont when they become spongy or detached from the necks of the teeth. Let them bleed freely and so recover their tone and health. This Sozodont is the best remedial agent for diseased gums and teeth. Try and learn.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, wind colic, and regulates the bowels. 25 cts.

HONEST MONEY.

The Speech of Thomas M. Nichol at Ypsilanti.

Sam Cary's Lies Exposed—Absolute Fiat Scrip Demolished.

A Vigorous Reply to the "Irredeemable" Arguments.

YPSILANTI, Mich., July 1, 1878.—Thomas M. Nichol, Secretary of the Honest-Money League of the Northwest, spoke in this town this evening, in favor of a sound currency, before a large and pleased audience. His address was a thoroughly effective one throughout.

Mr. Nichol was introduced by Capt. E. P. Allen, and began by saying that he always approached his subject with a feeling of pain, because the poor and working class of people—the class to which he himself belonged—has been taught to believe that the views he advocated are inimical to their interests, and that the financial policy of irredeemable paper money, which he opposed, would be to their great advantage. He asked a patient hearing, saying that the question was one of great seriousness and importance. The overthrow of a financial system interwoven with all our commercial and industrial interests, and in harmony with the systems of all other civilized and commercial nations, is no light matter. No man ought to commit himself to the support of such an overthrow policy till after the fullest examination of the whole subject in all its bearings. Our present system is the result, not of our present legislation only, but of the legislation and experience of centuries in all civilized countries. Our peculiar *form* of financial policy is the result of the recent war. In all its main features it grew out of that war. It was created to meet the necessities of the war; if we had had no war, it is not probable that we would have had any such forms of currency. It is charged by the leaders of the so-called Greenback party that all our financial laws since the beginning of the war were "concocted" in the gold-gambling saloons of New York and London, and passed through Congress by bribery and corruption, and that they were from the beginning, and are still, wholly in the interests of bankers, brokers, and money-loaners, and designed to oppress the poor, and all the industrial classes of the people, and this general and sweeping charge is supported by particular charges against many specific acts of financial legislation. It is demanded that we

ABOLISH OUR PRESENT SYSTEM OF CURRENCY,

consisting of coin and notes redeemable in coin, and adopt one of paper tickets, called "absolute money," to be issued by the Government and declared a legal-tender for all debts, public and private. Now we object to such a system.

1. Because, there are no grounds, either in reason or experience, to justify us in believing that it would prove successful. Paper money in the shape of notes has often been tried as a financial system, by different nations in the past. Whenever and wherever these notes have been issued in excess of the issuer's power to redeem in coin, they have depreciated, to the great injury of all legitimate business; they have promoted extravagance and speculation, to be followed by depression of business and consequent distress of laboring-people. If this has been the case with *note currency*,—promises to pay real money, or in real estate, as in case of the French assignats and mandats,—how much more surely must more aggravated evils follow the attempt to establish

A SYSTEM OF MERE PAPER TICKETS

never to be redeemed in anything, and forced into circulation by arbitrary authority. It is said that the stamp of the Government makes money, and that having the stamp of the Government upon them these tickets will circulate at par. At par with what? With coin. But they are never to be redeemed in anything by the issuer. They are to bear no relation to coin, and it is folly to talk about par with coin, any more than par with wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, horses, cattle, or hogs. If we could have any assurance that these tickets, this absolute money, would circulate at par with coin, or the same as notes redeemable in coin, we would not object. But we can have no such assurance. They have no value; yet they are expected to exchange and measure values.

GOLD AND SILVER HAVE REAL VALUE,

predicated, not on Government stamps, but upon the cost of their production,—the amount of human labor expended in getting them out of the mines, and in refining and purifying them for human uses. The uniform experience of centuries teaches us that we can rely on them; that they are objects of universal desire among civilized people, and that independent of all laws and stamps they will freely circulate by the voluntary common consent of mankind. You can receive them with the most perfect assurance that at any future time you can obtain any commodity you may need for them again. You can have no such confidence in irredeemable paper. But paper convertible into gold and silver *on demand* answers the purposes of common exchange, as well or even better than they, being lighter and of greater convenience. *Still* the value of such paper is representative; it is predicated on the coin it can be converted into—whether at par or depreciated it is worth just what coin it will bring, or the worth of that coin in other commodities. The legal-tender quality as applied to gold and silver does not force them into circulation at all. They circulate independent of such legal enactments. The legal-tender quality as applied to them simply *secures* payments of debts in that which is the only universal medium of exchange and the only standard of values among civilized people. With paper the order is reversed; the legal-tender quality forces it into circulation by enabling the discharge of debts with it, and compelling people to receive it for debts, no matter how much it may have depreciated. And here is where the

BURDEN OF THE INJUSTICE OF SUCH LAWS

falls on the poor classes of the people—the laboring people. They are the real creditors, and their employers are their debtors. Every Saturday night millions of dollars are owed to the laboring people by their employes; and every day millions more are owed to the same class by the savings banks, in which careful laborers deposit their savings. Under our present system all such are entitled to their weekly pay in coin, or notes nearly equal to coin, and that it is proposed to make equal to coin by law Jan. 1, 1879, and all deposits in banks are payable in coin or such notes. No class of persons are so deeply and directly interested in a sound, uniform, and redeemable currency as are the laboring people—

THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE NOTHING TO SELL BUT THEIR LABOR,

and whose little accumulations are in money alone; they, above all others, are interested in safe, unfluctuating, and reliable money. "Cheap money" to them is a delusion and a snare. Pass your "absolute" or "fiat" money law, and all such will be compelled to receive that money, no matter how much depreciated, where they are now entitled to and can obtain good money on which they can rely with the most perfect confidence. This pleading for irredeemable paper money, in the name of labor is a cruel deception amounting to almost a crime.

2. We object to this proposed new system on the ground of the

GROSS EXAGGERATIONS AND MISREPRESENTATIONS,

not to say positive falsehoods, used in its interest by the leading agitators in its favor. The general charge of the injustice of our present system has already been referred to. When a system so virtually affecting the welfare of every individual and of the whole people—a system built upon the expedience of the centuries and that has received the sanction of the greatest and purest patriots of all the nations, and taxed to the utmost their wisdom as to legal details—I say when such a system is accused of being unjust, fraudulently and intentionally oppressive, the accusation ought to come from

A MORE RESPECTABLE AND TRUSTWORTHY SOURCE

than Gen. Cary, Brick Pomeroy, or Moses W. Field, before we give it our support and confidence. It *may be* that the great men of the civilized earth have been either knaves or fools and that wisdom and honesty, justice and philanthropy have only been discovered within the last three years by Cary, Pomeroy, Field & Co.; but if it be so, we have one instance at least of evil trees bringing forth good fruit; for I know that the reputation of these men "for truth and veracity, *in the neighborhood where they reside*," as the lawyers say, is not good. The foundation principles of our present financial system have the sanction of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, Webster, Jackson, Clay, Benton, and, indeed, all the great names of our early and middle history; and our present particular form of that system has the sanction of Lincoln, Chase, Seward, Sumner, Fessenden, Stevens, and others of our War statesmen, who gave to it the most earnest attention of their devoted patriotism, when charged with the solemn responsibility of providing means to support an army to save the nation's existence. Again, I say, accusations against their doings ought to be completely fortified with proof before we permit ourselves to join in them at the invitation of such men as comprise the leadership of the present Greenback party.

Now, I want to call your attention to a few of the special points made by Gen. Cary and others, in support of this general charge of corruption and injustice—a few of the

GROSS EXAGGERATIONS AND MISREPRESENTATIONS.

If these gentlemen's statements are true, then they have a case. If they are *not true*, they have no case, and they must stand accused either of gross ignorance or base falsehood.

Last fall I heard Gen. Cary speaking on this subject at Racine, Wis. He said there were 3,000,000 of the able-bodied laboring men of the country tramping about begging for work, and could not get a day's work a week to do at any price; 3,000,000 more being supported on half time and half pay as a matter of charity; and 3,000,000 more so poor that if they were taken sick, were to lose their present situations, they could not live thirty days unless supported by charity, making, in all, 9,000,000 of the *able-bodied men* of the country in this terribly destitute condition. Now the fact is the last census says we only have about 9,750,000 of *able-bodied men* in the entire country. If Cary's statement be true, less than one man in ten owns any property and is self-supporting; and on an average nine men are dependent on three-quarters of one man for employment and a living. In his speech here the other night he only figured out 6,000,000 instead of 9,000,000. Three millions, I suppose, have found work during the past year. But neither statement is true, as everybody knows who thinks for a moment (and if Gen. Cary thinks, as a conscientious public speaker ought to think, of what he says), *he* knows it is not true; and if he don't think, then truly he is a blatherskite, doing mischief by his reckless and careless babblings. As a matter of fact, there are not 600,000, much less 6,000,000, of men out of employment, who really want to work. So that his assertion is nine-tenths falsehood at least.

There are many other statements in the speech he delivered here that

ARE EQUALLY FALSE AND ABSURD.

I have time to refer to but few of them. He told you that, under the law creating 5-20 bonds and greenbacks, these bonds were made payable in the greenbacks; that such was the intention of the law; that nobody expressed a contrary opinion; and that it was officially advertised that the 10-40 bonds were "the only bonds payable in coin." I find this statement in a verbatim report of his speech. I know the statement is not true, and I know that *he* knows it is not true. The Legal-Tender act of Feb. 25, 1862, authorized the first issue of legal-tender greenbacks and also of 5-20 bonds. It does not in any place say that the bonds are payable in greenbacks. It *does say* the greenbacks shall be redeemed or funded with the bonds, and authorizes the bonds for that very purpose. It *does provide* for a fund of coin, and says that coin shall be used, first, to pay interest, and, second, as a sinking fund to pay the *entire* public debt. The bill was debated for six weeks before it became a law, and I defy Gen. Cary, or any other man, to produce a single sentence from the whole of that debate that *either says or assumes* that those 5-20 bonds were to be redeemed in greenbacks, while I can produce dozens of plain declarations, and dozens more of assumptions and inferences, that they were intended *to be paid in coin*. And Secretary Chase officially decided when they were placed on the market, that they were to be "*paid in gold*," and authorized them to be so advertised, and they *were* so advertised throughout the land. And there is no such statement in the 10-40 advertisement as that they (the 10-40s) were *the only bonds payable in coin*. (Here the speaker read copiously from the laws, decisions, and cases of advertisement from Spaulding's history of our own currency in support of his assertions.) He continued: Now I have said that Gen. Cary *knows* these things, and I'll tell you how I know that he does. He and I happened to meet in joint discussion last fall at Eau Claire, Wis. He made these same statements, and charged that what I had said about Secretary Chase's decision and the advertisement of 5-20 bonds was "an infamous and damnable falsehood." He demanded that I should produce the advertisement, prove what I said, "or forever after hold my peace." Well, I *did* produce the advertisements of both 5-20 and 10-40 bonds, in a bound file of the Alma *Journal* of 1863. The 5-20 advertisement said these bonds (5-20s) "are payable, principal and interest, in gold," and there was no such statement in the 10-40 advertisement as that the 10-40s were the "only bonds payable in coin," as he had stated, and as he stated here to you, fellow-citizens, a few evenings ago. He charged me with falsifying in my reading and "making the stuff or palming off the 10-40 for the 5-20 advertisement." The Chairman of the meeting was called on to examine and decide before the audience whether or not I had done so. He decided "according to the facts,"—that I had read both advertisements correctly, and that the 5-20 advertisement *did* say the bonds were payable in gold, and that the 10-40 advertisement *did not* say that these were "the only bonds payable in coin," and this is all well known all over the State of Wisconsin, "for these things were not done in a corner." If Gen. Cary had been led into error prior to that time, he can plead ignorance up to that date; but since that date every time he has repeated these charges

HE HAS KNOWINGLY AND DELIBERATELY FALSIFIED,

deceived his audience, and slandered his Government. And any man who is capable of doing such things systematically and continually, as he was, is unworthy of confidence, and is an enemy to the public peace and welfare. He told you a great deal about the "contraction of the currency," which is equally false and wicked. He figured up about two thousand millions of currency in 1865, and said we only have seven hundred millions now, and that the difference has been wantonly and wickedly burned up by a Government in sympathy and in corrupt league with the great money power, $1,300,000,000 of the people's money burned up, he told you, and interest-bearing bonds issued to take its place. Now,

THIS IS ANOTHER FLAGRANT FALSEHOOD.

The law never authorized but $450,000 of greenbacks to be issued. A special act was passed June 30, 1864, "limiting the issue of greenbacks." The second section declares: "Nor shall the total amount of United States notes issued or to be issued exceed $400,000,000, and such additional amount not exceeding $50,000,000 *as may be temporarily required for the redemption of temporary loans*." Under this law the highest limit of greenbacks ever actually issued was a little over $433,000,000, and as we have $346,000,000 of them yet, it is hard to see how $1,300,000,000 can have been burned. At the same time the law authorized $50,000,000 of fractional currency and $300,000,000 of National Bank notes. Now if the full limits of each issue authorized had been reached, we could have had just $800,000,000 of the three forms of currency in circulation. But the full limit was not reached. The total of greenbacks, fractional currency, and National Bank notes in circulation Aug. 31, 1865, was $635,719,266. The total at the 1st of last December was $690,098,729, making a volume of currencey in December last larger by $54,359,453 than Aug. 31, 1865; besides, this currency in '65 was worth only a fraction over 69 cents to the dollar, and now it is worth a fraction over 99 cents to the dollar. If we want to be more accurate, and give these gentlemen the benefit of all doubts, we must add to the currency of 1865 the (estimated) amount of State bank-notes in circulation, which was supposed to be $65,000,000, which would give us a total of $700,724,266 of paper currency in 1865, worth 69 cents to the dollar. There was no gold or silver in circulation at that time. On the 30th day of May, of the present year, we had in United States fractional currency, National Bank notes, silver coin, and silver certificates $735,321,332, a gain in value of over $34,000,000, worth now 99 cents in gold as against 69 cents in 1865. Now $700,000,000 of paper at 69 cents to the dollar is equal to $483,000,000 of gold, which was the actual purchasing power of our paper currency in 1865. The gold value of our present volume at 99 cents on the dollar is $728,000,000, representing a purchasing power of $245,000,000 more than that of 1865, or about 50 per cent gain, and it is estimated that there are about

$200,000,000 OF GOLD COIN THAT WILL FLOW INTO CIRCURATION

as soon as the small remaining margin between gold and paper disappears. Let the Resumption act take effect, and this margin disappear, and we would have a volume of currency larger by nearly $300,000,000 than in 1865 in nominal dollars, unfluctuating, up to the world's standard, and with fully twice the purchasing power of the currency in circulation in 1865. With this prospect as the result of resumption; with an annual production of nearly $100,000,000 of gold and silver from our own mines; with a large balance of foreign trade in our country's favor, our financial outlook is most encouraging, and nothing seems to stand in the way of a return of general prosperity but the insane or rascally railings and threats of demagogues against capital, and

THE EFFORT TO EXCITE HOSTILITY BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Now, again I have to say, if Gen. Cary knows these facts,—and if he has studied his subject as a great "statesman and reformer" ought to study it, he can't help but know them,—then he lies when he talks of "contraction of the currency." If he has not studied and don't know the facts, then he is a public nuisance, an ignoramus and a humbug. He has a right to be ignorant if he prefers to be, but he has no right to deceive people either by pretending to know what he don't know, or by lying about what he does know.

The immense contraction that has been figured out is explained in this way (but Cary never explains it), by including all 7-30, three-year bonds, one-year certificates of debt, 5 per cent notes, and compound-interest notes, as currency. Now, all of these were issued as "temporary loans," all bore interest, and a promise to be paid at a fixed date. If the terms of the law under which they were issued, and the dates and terms on their face meant anything, they meant that these notes, bonds, and certificates were *never intended as a permanent currency*, but were intended to be *paid at maturity*. And they *were* so paid or funded into other bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. And as they were all issued prior to Sept. 1, 1865, and the longest of them had only three years to run till due, they were all paid or funded prior to Sept. 1, 1868. So that if the payment and funding of these constitutes the great contraction of the currency which it is claimed caused the panic and all our financial distress, that panic and distress did not come till

MORE THAN FIVE YEARS AFTER THE CONTRACTION

that caused itwas consummated. It is folly to charge the panic of '73 to a contraction in '66, '67, and '68. We must look to other causes for that panic, which time does not permit us to enter upon to-night.

There are many other charges in Gen. Cary's speech which are equally absurd, false, and slanderous. For instance, his representations of the National-Bank system, his history of the "demonetization of silver," his railing at "untaxed bondholders," etc., etc., were all misleading and deceptive, even where not altogether false.

In conclusion, the speaker said he had no doubt that many good and honest citizens had gone into the Greenback party, but the greater part of them had been led into it by the exaggerations and misrepresentations of vicious demagogues who go about the country sponging a living off the laboring men by working up a prejudice between them and their employers, and by teaching doctrines which, if carried out, lead directly to repudiation of the nation's debt, and destruction of the most complete financial system in the world; which would paralyze industry, destroy both domestic and foreign commerce, and, by starving labor, produce riots in the land, and bring upon the country all the evils that follow in the train of these things. Don't be led into the support of such a radical revolution hastily; and don't be led *anywhere* into political parties by leaders of doubtful characters and intelligence. Better far to walk in the old paths, to follow the beaten track where our fathers have trod, even though it be up the hill of rugged daily labor, than to turn aside to the "enchanted ground," or into the by-paths which *may lead* to the castle and the dungeon of Despair.

RHODE ISLAND RESORTS.

The Rhode Island Shore Resorts—Silver Spring, or Hiram's—Rocky Point—Open Theatrical Performances Twice a Day—The Regulars and the Excursionists—The Famous Club-House, Squantum—Distinguished Guests.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALL ALONG SHORE, Rhode Island, June 28.—The lovely days of summer weather which have come upon us so suddenly the past week have set us all looking seaward. The various summer-resorts, too, have every one come out of their spring dishabille, where they have been waiting with closed doors for June to smile in true June fashion before they announced their summer opening. As in all New England there are no more famous, or I may truthfully say, none so famous, shore resorts as those in Rhode Island, along the Narragansett shore, I propose to begin my summer letters, to open the ball, with an account of a visit to two or three of these renowned places. First in the list along the shore proceeding down the bay from the east comes Silver Spring, which takes its name from the pure spring of water upon the grounds, and which is known now far and near in New England, not only by that euphonious alliterative title, but as "Hiram's,"—a name, as one at once clearly perceives, which denotes the owner's Christian appellation, Maxfield being the patronymic finish to the appellation.

SILVER SPRING, OR "HIRAM'S," IS NOT UNKNOWN TO MANY CHICAGOANS,

but there are many more who need to be enlightened concerning this quaintest and queerest of shore places, the like of which could be found in no other State in the Union. A few years ago it was only a pretty bit of raw Nature,—a rough spot of rocky shore where boats put in now and then for a clam-bake. Now, as the little steamer swings in to the curve of the shore, the picture that meets the eye is one of exquisite beauty, where cultivation has united with Nature and, in bringing out her best points by subduing her roughness, a triumph has been achieved which strangers even from abroad are the first to appreciate. "It looks like a Swiss village," said a gentleman not long since, as he walked up from the landing facing the tiny cottages perched like nests on the little cliff-like hillside which confronts the water-edge. Originally intended for an excursion resort merely, where succulent clam—which Rhode Island claims is only to be found in perfection upon her shores—was served up with other salt-water dainties, Silver Spring has now widened its resources, and developed into a little watering-place, unpretentious, but in every way comfortable and unique. One can rent a little cottage for a modest sum, and be furnished with meals

AT "HIRAM'S,"

which means the daily dinners at the shore table in the hall overlooking the water, where excursions are served three times a day, on arrival of boats, with baked clams, fish, clam-cakes, clam and fish chowder, with whatever other additions Hiram may see fit to bestow, and breakfast and tea at "the house," or, if preferred, the three meals at "the house"—the house signifying the old-fashioned piazzad dwelling on the hillside, which is Hiram's home, where also weekly boarders are taken for the season, and tea, orthodox roast beef and mutton, and pudding and pie of the ordinary table, are to be found in connection with the blue-fish, scup, mackerel, and bass of the region. The visitor will not find fashionable acquaintance here. There is no band that plays on broad balconies or in great halls Schumann and Strauss melodies for the delectation of Miss "Irene Macgillicuddy" and her fine friends. But he or she will find instead freedom from the restraint of fine clothes, fishing, boating, and the purest of pure air. It is the crack place on this shore for clam-bakes for small parties that don't go up into the thousands. Horace Greeley was entertained here, and, later, Grant smoked his beloved cigar with blissful contentment after a clam dinner. The proprietor of all this, the renowned "Hiram," is a character in his way,—more distinctively American, or what the American character ought to be, than any one I have ever known. Silver Spring is his creation, his kingdom, which he has brought out of chaos into its present perfection; and with this kingdom he is entirely content. Unlike the ordinary Yankee, who is constantly sighing, like Alexander, for more worlds to conquer, which means a little higher lift on the ladder of life, "Hiram" feels that he has found his world, and that he wouldn't change places with anybody.

He is that rara avis,

A MAN WHOM NOBODY COULD PATRONIZE

or look down upon, because he at once presents the idea to the dullest of that complete self-respect which is completely blind to patronage of any description. In early days an expressman in a country town, later a country hotel-keeper, whose "bakes"—as his periodical clam-dinners served in the open air were termed—called together all the surrounding towns, this irrepressible Yankee at last comes into his kingdom, where he reigns supreme, and inspires the respect and admiration which all such genuine and original characters are sure to win. If he is proud of his kingdom, he has more right to this pride than most royal personages, for from first to last it was of his own conquering and creation. When even Boston, who has her Downer's Landing, her Nantasket, and hosts of other shore places, can be beguiled into neglecting them, while she rushes off to fill the special cars which this enterprising Hiram has put *en-train*, for that their eyes may see and their palates may bear witness to the marvels of Silver Spring. The other day I took an Illinois girl, fresh from a long Boston winter, or, I might more properly put, it faded from a long Boston winter, to this little pet show shore place of mine. Her delight was unbounded, and her surprise not less. "It looks like nothing so much as like something on the stage, with all these summer-arbors, these nests of cottages piled one upon another, these trim walks, and flower-pots, and rustic-seats. I'm expecting every minute that the curtain will drop and hide it all from my sight," was her happy description. But I must not linger here longer,—space forbids. Let us take the boat, then, and sail down the river towards Rocky Point, that delightful Mecca of

SO MANY WESTERNERS

in past days. It is no less delightful now,—rather more so as year by year adds some new improvement. Going down the other day, before the season of crowds, it was like taking a fresh lease of life to breathe in in one breath the sweetness of green fields and woods and the salt odors of the bay. There are not a few Western people who will remember Rocky Point in the days when the Sprague family—of which Senator Sprague was the conspicuous member—was at the height of its prosperity and occupied the great house over against the southwestern water side of the Point. To-day this mansion is unoccupied,—"to let" to any paying stranger,—and the branch of the family who built it for their own pleasure, and as they supposed for the pleasure of their succeeding generations, are too much reduced by the grand Sprague collapse of three or four years ago to choose their pleasuring in such princely fashion. Just in the rear of this mansion a new building has been put up this summer, called "The Coliseum," in memory of the less absurdly named Boston Jubilee building of five years ago, where Gilmore gave us all such a good time. The Rocky Point Coliseum is in point of fact a little theatre in everything but the auditorium, that being relegated to the open air, where, on a smooth grassy plain, tree shaded, a goodly array of benches are placed for the accommodation of the spectators. Last week the Point opened with

A GRAND CONCERT

from the Germania Band of Boston. And every day some troupe of singers, or performers of some kind, furnish the fun. It shows how alert managers of any undertaking are obliged to be in these days, that the proprietors of the Point, in tight times like these, shouldered the expense of this new feature, for of course it was a risk; the dear public are capricious, and there is no telling what they will turn their backs upon or crowd to see. But so far it seems as if the new feature was to be a success, for the entertainments have been good, and it is so novel to sit under the trees and listen to a performance upon a stage perfect in every respect, even to the footlights for evening. The whole affair, from the gayly painted outside to the gayer drop-curtain, has the effect of comedy in itself; a piece of unreality that is "as good as a play." "And all this for 40 cents," suddenly exclaimed a visitor the other day, who, coming down from Boston to Providence, steps into one of the great steamers and finds that his ticket for the hour's sail, and admission to the lovely grounds of the Point for all day if he likes, with a chance at the performance at the Coliseum, the Punch and Judy show, and the monkeys and a return sail to Providence, all comes in under that sum. "All this for forty cents!" The boarders at the hotel pique themselves, I believe, on making no show until after the last boat has left the Point.

IT IS CONSIDERED RATHER VULGAR

to mix with the excursionists by these regulars. They hold themselves aloof and miss a great deal of fun, and the endless information that one can only get by just this mixing with the crowd now and then. But prone human nature must have its pet follies by which it manages to lose half of the enjoyment going, and none of these follies are more suicidal than this one of shutting itself up from what it considers "the common people." After the last boat, with its crowd of excursionists, leaves the wharf, the exclusive regulars come out from their seclusion and have the Point to themselves. Then is the season of "hops" and moonlight and twilight rambles. Punch and Judy have disappeared, the daily performance of the Coliseum is over, but the "German" flourishes in the great hall, and there is opportunity for private theatricals in the little new theatre, and altogether the regulars are having a nice time of it. Brunetta, who has tried a season there, says it is

THE VERY PARADISE FOR FLIRTATION,

and the Dom nods his head knowingly to this, as if he might tell a story or two of his own experience in that quarter. But I must take the boat away from these enticements, for I must not leave these waters without a word or two of other points of interest. We came down by way of Providence, as Bostonians and Westerners generally do, and we will return the same way, and take the opportunity for a little chat concerning the famous club-house, or rather houses, which form one of the most picturesque points on these shores. At first sight, the stranger sees what appears like a collection of tiny toy cottages grouped upon one of the rockiest and most inaccessible of the ledges. These cottages are painted a dull red, that harmonious tint which comes out so well with green foliage. If the flag is flying, we may know that the regular club party is in session there discussing a clam dinner. If it is not, and we have a friend at court to give us a note to the man in charge, we can stop at the landing lower down and walk over into the club grounds. The day may be warm and the walk a sunny one, but no one would count it a loss after standing in that pleasure-ground. The rocky exterior gives no one any idea of the gorgeous—I can find no better word—height of cultivation. And the buildings are perfect in their way,—quaint Swiss specimens of summer architecture, and comprising dining-rooms, billiard-rooms, and every other convenience or luxury which

THE LUXURIOUS MALE BIPED HUNGERS OR THIRSTS AFTER.

Many a distinguished guest had lounged in those rooms, and learned to eat clams Rhode-Island fashion at the table. Here came the Marquis of Ripon and Earl de Grey with our Senator—Anthony—who is one of the members. And here come every season all the notable visitors from any country. The place is so popular with Rhode-Islanders, especially the members, that one of them tells this of a fellow-member, "C—— had rather go to Squantum any time than to Heaven." Across the river upon the other side lies a place called Longmeadow, which is the spot where another class called "the Bondholder Club" feast and recreate through the summer months. And at either place there are special feasts made for the wives and sisters and the "other fellows, sisters," which are not the least enjoyable even to the lords of all these Kingdoms. But we must put off, and up stream again and wait until next week for further summer pleasurings. N. P.

A WOMAN OF NERVE.

Extraordinary Meeting on Price's Hill—How a Blackmailer Was Brought to Grief.

Cincinnati Commercial, July 3.

The wife of Mr. Snider, of L. Snider's Sons, the Walnut street paper-dealers, has received, during the last two months, a number of letters from a man named C. W. Ingalls, in which he threatened that, unless she would agree to make an appointment with him, he would expose her by making known her conduct and actions when out driving, and of her meeting certain men out on the avenue. It is almost needless to say that the scoundrel manufactured his statements out of whole cloth, and with the design only of extortion. Mrs. Snider occasionally takes her children out in her husband's phaeton for an airing on the avenue, and, being seen by Ingalls during these trips, he conceived the blackmailing scheme that yesterday ended so disastrously to him. It was concluded last week that evidence enough was on hand to convict him. Monday a letter came to the house, making a demand for a meeting. This was sent to Chief Ziegler, who detailed Officer Ramsey to work up the case. The first step made was to insert a newspaper notice yesterday, which read:

O. W. K.—Meet me to-day at Price's Hill at 3 p. m. HAM.

Mrs. Snider and Officer Ramsey boarded an Eighth street car yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and on the way to the incline he instructed her, on arrival at the top of the hill, to proceed alone to one of the tables, where she would no doubt be joined by the villain, who would at once ask her for money. This she was to refuse on the pretext of having none with her, and to get him, if possible, to accept some of her jewelry, and, as soon as the transfer was made, to put a handkerchief around her neck as a signal for him to make the arrest. Mrs. Snider, who is a woman of great nerve, obeyed the direction to the letter. At the head of the plane she met the man, and, with wonderful self-control, after greeting him so pleasantly as to disarm all suspicion, walked with him across the grounds and seated herself at an ice-cream table, where an order was given to the waiter for some refreshments. As the officer predicted, Ingalls at once asked her for money, and received the reply as agreed on. Very much disappointed, he accepted of her a valuable ring, and while placing it in his pocket, the lady, without showing any excitement over her knowledge of the intended denouement, in a very natural manner placed a handkerchief around her neck. The next instant, with a suddenness that was startling, the fellow found the strong grasp of an officer on his collar, and was told he was a prisoner. When taken to the Central Station he confessed to the rascality, and stated that he was a printer on a paper called the *Star in the West*, and that he lived with his family on the corner of Fourth and Smith streets. Mr. Snider, of whom some rash act was feared, was purposely misled as to the plans, and yesterday afternoon made a tour of the avenue, armed with a revolver. The case will come up for trial in the Police Court this morning.

THE POSTAGE-STAMP ARGUMENT DEMOLISHED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 2.—One J. C. Robinson, of Geneva, Ill., in this morning's *Inter-Ocean*, undertakes what he styles "an answer" (!) to an article recently published in THE TRIBUNE headed "Absolute-Money Platform." Starting out with a string of assertions, from which he arrives at the conclusion that it is impossible to "reach the readers of THE TRIBUNE with any fair exposition of the better reasons [!] and arguments [!] on the paper-money side [meaning depreciated scrip] of the money question," he comes to the statement contained in the article referred to, that "Absolute money is not a note or a promise to pay anything at any time to anybody. It is simply a piece of paper calling itself a dollar." Then he asks THE TRIBUNE to examine the postage stamps, and makes the preposterous assertion that these stamps are "a fiat money, redeemable only as per their face in a specific public service."

Now, it is not true that postage-stamps are, in any sense whatever, money. A half-ounce letter, bearing a three-cent stamp, is carried in the mails of the United States to its destination. Why? Simply because the said stamp certifies to the Post-Office Department that the postage thereon has been paid. Paid in what? In postage stamps (or fiat money, as Mr. R. would have it)? No, in gold or silver, or their equivalent. How, then, Mr. Robinson, as to that service, could "silver and gold coin be eliminated from the currency, as the invention of an effete barbarism?"

No one will deny that some value might be given by the fiat of the Government (if the Government had the constitutional power to issue it) to the fiat paper money so ardently desired by Mr. Robinson. Its value would depend upon the necessities of the person who might want it. If it could be made legal-tender, many debtors would, no doubt, buy it as cheaply as possible, for the purpose of cheating their creditors. If it were receivable for all dues to the Government, then men who had customs-duties to pay, or who were in any way indebted to the Government, would buy it as cheap as possible, for the purpose of reducing the amount they would otherwise have to pay to the Government in honest money, just as a dealer will buy his creditor's note at a discount. Like the postage-stamp, this "absolute money" would amount simply to a certificate that the service for which it was offered had been paid for in gold or silver, or their equivalent; for in nothing else could it have been paid for. How, then, Mr. Robinson, can any "ordinary mortal" conceive of such a possibility as a demonetizing of both metals now used as coin throughout the world?

If the Government possessed the power (which it does not) of making this "fiat paper money" legal-tender for private debts, it would still be unable to compel any person to accept it in exchange for any commodity he might have to dispose of; and, although debtors might by its use cheat their present creditors out of one-half, two-thirds, three-fourths, nine-tenths, or ninety-nine-hundredths of their just dues, depending on the amount of this fiat money that might at the time be in circulation, yet no earthly power could compel any person to accept it in exchange for any valuable thing whatever; and the result would be that credit would cease, or contracts be made payable in something else than this fiat scrip money, which, having no intrinsic value, would only be valuable according to the use to which it could be applied, and that value dependent upon the amount in circulation. J. WINSHIP.

ARMY NEWS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—First-Lieut. T. H. Barber, First Artillery, is relieved from Signal duty, and will proceed to join his proper station.

Second-Lieut. B. H. Randolph, Third Artillery, will report in person to First-Lieut. George M. Wheeler for duty upon surveys west of the 100th meridian.

The resignation of Cadet William H. Leeds, fourth class, United States Military Academy, is accepted, to date June 20.

By direction of the President, Lieut.-Col. Thomas L. Casey will report to the Joint Commission for the Construction of the Washington Monument as the Engineer in charge of the construction of the said work.

Capt. George W. Davis, Fourteenth Infantry, is detailed upon Engineer service, and will report for duty to Lieut.-Col. Thomas L. Casey, Corps of Engineers, in Washington.

The following-named Cadets of the fourth class at the United States Military Academy are, on account of deficiency in study, hereby discharged the service of the United States: William B. Banks, William P. Benedict, Stephen A. Cavins, William W. Forsyth, Thomas E. Garvin, Aaron W. Hand, James L. Lardner, Jr., George H. Patten, Allen B. Quinan, John P. Rutherford.

Lieut.-Col. S. Crispin is relieved from duty as Chief Ordnance Officer at Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Maj. M. A. Reno, Seventh Cavalry, will report in person to the Commanding General Department of Dakota, with view to an investigation of his conduct at the battle of the "Little Big-Horn River," by a Court of Inquiry.

Surgeon J. R. Smith will report in person to the Board of officers convened at West Point, as a witness in the case under consideration by the Board.

The resignation of Second-Lieut. Edward P. Turner, Tenth Cavalry, has been accepted by the President and took effect June 25.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

HEADQUARTERS, ST. PAUL, Minn.—Maj. Henry B. Reese will pay the troops stationed at Forts Snelling, Pembina, Totten, and Lisseton. Maj. William Smith will pay the troops stationed at Forts Stevenson, Abraham Lincoln, and Rice, and Standing Rock, and the camp at Bear Butte, near the Black Hills, Dakota. Maj. Alexander Sharp will pay the troops stationed at Spotted Tail Agency, Fort Randall, Lower Brule Agency, Red Cloud Agency, Fort Sully, Cheyenne Agency, Dakota.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

HEADQUARTERS, OMAHA, Neb.—The Headquarters of this Department will be moved to Omaha Barracks, Neb. by or before 1st of July next.

Maj. H. G. Thomas, Pay Department, is assigned to duty with station at Omaha, Neb.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief Paymaster of the Department, the following assignment of Paymasters to pay the troops in this Department is made: For Omaha Barracks, Maj. Simeon Smith; for Camp Douglas and Fort Cameron, Utah, and Fort Hall, Idaho, Maj. Thaddeus H. Stanton; for Forts Hartsuff, McPherson, and Sidney Barracks, Neb., Fort D. A. Russell, Fort Sanders, and Camp Brown, Wyoming, Maj. A. D. Clarke; for Forts Fetterman, Fred Steele, and McKinney, Maj. H. G. Thomas; for Fort Laramie, Camps Robinson and Sheridan, and the troops at the Camp on Little Missouri, including Indian scouts, Maj. J. W. Wham.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—A general court-martial will meet at Fort Reno, July 8, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court: Capts. J. S. Fletcher, Jr., Sixteenth Infantry; Joseph Rendlebock and Sebastian Gunther, Fourth Cavalry; First-Lieut. Henry Sweeney, Fourth Cavalry; T. W. Morrison, Sixteenth Infantry; Second-Lieut. W. E. Wilder, Fourth Cavalry; and First-Lieut. A. A. De Loffre, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, is appointed Judge Advocate.

Capt. J. H. Smith, Nineteenth Infantry, will make an inspection at Fort Larned of all property there pertaining to the Quartermaster, Subsistence, and Medical Departments, which is considered unserviceable or not worth transportation.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

HEADQUARTERS, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—A General Court-Martial convened at Fort McKavett June 28. Detail for the Court: Maj. T. M. Anderson, Capts. Nathaniel Prime, J. B. Parke, Tenth Infantry; Capt. C. D. Viele, Tenth Cavalry; First-Lieut. Gregory Barrett, Tenth Infantry; Second-Lieut. E. H. Plummer, Tenth Infantry; Second-Lieut. R. E. Safford, Tenth Cavalry; First-Lieut. John Drum, Tenth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

A General Court-Martial will convene at Fort Brown July 8. Detail for the Court: Capts. A. A. Harbach, C. O. Bradley, Twentieth Infantry; Capt. J. F. Randlett, Eighth Cavalry; First-Lieut. J. A. Manley, Twentieth Infantry; Second-Lieuts. J. B. Hickey, J. H. King, Eighth Cavalry; Second-Lieut. H. S. Foster, Twentieth Infantry; First-Lieut. T. W. Lord, Twentieth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

A General Court-Martial convened at Fort Stockton July 1. Detail for the Court: Capts. C. F. Robe, Andrew Geddes, Twenty-fifth Infantry; First-Lieut. W. H. Beck, Tenth Cavalry; First-Lieut. Harry Read, Second-Lieuts. John McMartin, E. F. Glenn, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Second-Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., Tenth Cavalry; First.-Lieut. O. J. Sweet, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

A General Court-Martial will convene at Ringgold Barracks July 6. Detail for the Court: Maj. D. R. Clendenin, Eighth Cavalry; Capts. Lewis Johnson, J. N. Morgan; First-Lieut. A. C. Markley, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Second-Lieuts. W. H. W. James, J. I. Kane, A. A. Augur, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Second-Lieut. Henry Wygant, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

A General Court-Martial convened at Fort Duncan July 1. Detail for the court: Capt. F. E. Lacy, Tenth Infantry; Capt. J. B. Nixon, Twenty-fourth Infantry; First-Lieuts. C. L. Davis, Alured Larke, Tenth Infantry; Second-Lieuts. J. R. Pierce, J. J. Brereton, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Second-Lieuts. S. Y. Seyburn, T. J. Clay, Henry Kirby, Tenth Infantry; First-Lieut. M. C. Wessels, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FITZ-JOHN PORTER CASE.

The Board of officers, consisting of Maj.-Gen. Schofield, Brig.-Gen. Terry, and Col. G. W. Getty, Third Artillery, with Maj. A. B. Gardner, Judge-Advocate, having referred the question of payment of witnesses to the War Department, Secretary McCrary has decided that army officers summoned shall be paid mileage, and civilian witnesses will be paid from the army contingent fund their actual traveling expenses. The court adjourned Friday to July 8.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

have been granted Capts. W. L. Kellogg, Tenth Infantry, S. P. Ferris, Fourth Infantry, Alpha Wright, Post-Chaplain, F. S. Dodge, Ninth Cavalry, T. S. Kirtland, Seventh Infantry (extended); First-Lieuts. F. H. Barnhart, Eighteenth Infantry, S. K. Mahon, Sixteenth Infantry, E. D. Thomas, Fifth Cavalry (extended); Second-Lieuts. Phillip Reade, Third Infantry (extended), M. W. Howe, Fourth Artillery (extended).

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE REVIEW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The *Public* says: Exchanges for June and for the first half of the year indicate a very much more satisfactory condition of business than we had reason to expect. The decline in transactions made has been very small for June,—only about 2 per cent, and for half the year only about ¾ per cent,—while the decline in prices since June, 1877, has been about 21 per cent. A very encouraging increase in quantities of products exchanged is thus demonstrated, and it is proper to notice that the decrease in exchanges is not so great as the decline in prices at a single city of importance. Moreover, the whole loss at New York may be fairly attributed to the decline in stock speculations. The clearings from the ten cities for the four weeks ending June 29, show the following losses: Boston, 4; Cincinnati, 15 6-10; Baltimore, 6 8-10; St. Louis, 15 2-10; Louisville, 8 9-10; Pittsburg, 11 4-10; Kansas City, 51 7-10; Columbus, 18 6-10. Gains: Springfield, 20 9-10; Worcester, 9 8-10.

Returns from twelve cities for the month of June show losses: New York, 8 3-10; Philadelphia, 13 8-10; Chicago, 8 8-10; Providence, 5 5-10; Cleveland, 19 1-10; St. Joseph, 12 8-10; Syracuse, 15 4-10. Gains: San Francisco, 31 7-10; New Orleans, 1 6-10; Milwaukee, 7; Indianapolis, 5 6-10; Lowell, 7 7-10. Total loss, 7 8-10.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 4.—Bank of England rate, 3½.

Discount rate in open market, 3⅛@3¼.

Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £18,000.

The specie in the Bank decreased £835,000 during the past week.

Consols—95 11-16 for money and 95¾ for account.

United States Bonds—4½s, 106¼; new 5s, 109.

Eries, 16¼; Illinois Central, 86¼; Pennsylvania Central, 32¼; Reading Railroad, 19¾.

Silver, 52 5-16d per ounce.

PARIS, July 4.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 19,700,000 francs during the past week. Rentes, 114f 85c.

COMMERCIAL.

The Board of Trade was closed yesterday, being the Fourth of July. There was only a very small gathering on the sidewalk, and not more than the ghost of an attempt to trade. Grain was nominally firmer in sympathy with Liverpool, where the people are so benighted that they have no Fourth, except the "fourth estate," and that does not amount to much. The British markets were firm, and wheat for July here was quoted at 91c bid, while August wheat was said to have been offered at 82c. July corn was nominal at 37½c bid. There was nothing done in other grain or provisions.

There will be no "legal" trading in produce in this city during the remainder of this week.

The live-stock markets were moderately active, with but slight change in values, ruling a trifle firmer under moderate receipts.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs, July 3.—Walker, Oakley & Co., 275 cords bark; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 62 cases toys and fancy goods; John V. Farwell & Co., 14 cases dry goods; E. H. Sargent & Co., 7 packages apothecaries' ware; Chapin & Gore, 7 cases cigars; Field, Leiter & Co., 6 cases dry goods; F. W. Hayne & Co., 50 baskets mineral water; the Elgin National Watch Co., 1 package diamond-powder, watch materials, etc. Collections, $2,535.76.

WHAT IT COSTS TO LIGHT PARIS AND NEW YORK.

To the Editor of the New York World: The following statistics concerning the expenses of lighting the Cities of Paris and New York have been copied from official sources, and many of your readers will be greatly surprised to see that the brilliantly-lighted City of Paris pays nothing for its gas, but derives a handsome revenue from the gas companies. [New York, remember, contains only a little more than half the population of Paris]:

PARIS.
Expenses for Lamps and Gas for 1877.

Superintendent's Department—		
One General Inspector	$1,400	
One Gas Inspector	1,300	
Eighty-four employes	40,800	
		$43,500
Street Gas—		
Public street lamps		745,362
Private street lamps, paid by parties using them		61,615
New lamps, repairs, cleaning, new posts		44,132
Gas used in public buildings, markets, schools places, squares, courts, libraries, palaces, etc.		141,600
Gas-testing expenses		1,300
Total		$1,037,509

NEW YORK.
Expenses for Lamps and Gas for 1877.

Lamps and gas	$640,742

PARIS.
Receipts.

Amount received from the Gas Company for franchise	$1,700,000
Tax paid by Gas Company on all gas manufactured, two centimes per cubic yard	650,000
Rent of streets where gas pipes are laid	40,000
Tax on metres	3,200
Rents received from private street lamps	61,615
Total receipts	$2,454,815
Total expenses	1,037,509
Net result, a revenue of	$1,417,305

NEW YORK.

Receipts	None
Expenses	640,742
Net result, a disbursement of	$640,742

GEORGE S. LESPINASSE.
Office of Lespinasse & Friedman.
3 Pine street, June 25, 1878.

FOREIGN CITIES.

LIVERPOOL, July 4.—COTTON—Active and firmer; middling uplands, 6¼d; middling Orleans, 6 7-16d; low middling uplands, 6d; good ordinary uplands, 5 11-16d; ordinary uplands, 5⅝d. Sales, 15,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Receipts, 3,000 bales, of which 1,200 were American. Sales to-day, 12,200.

PORK—48s 6d for prime mess.

LINSEED-OIL—28s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—23s 6d.

LONDON, July 4.—TALLOW—38s.

LINSEED-OIL—27@28s.

REFINED PETROLEUM—9¼d.

EDISON AND HUGHES.

A Letter from the Latter's Brother—It Is the Microphone, Not the Thermopile, which Prof. Hughes Claims.

CINCINNATI, O., June 29.—*To the Editor of the New York Tribune*—SIR: Having noticed, in your issue of June 27, Mr. Edison's answer to the card cabled by Mr. Preece and Prof. Hughes, in which they deny the assertions that he has made, I take the liberty of asking through your columns a suspension of judgment until Mr. Preece and Prof. Hughes have time to answer in detail. As a brother of David E. Hughes, I do not think I ought to wait for strangers to defend him, and that he is incapable of what Mr. Edison has accused him of, it is no more than natural that I should rise in his defense. Science knows no country, and nationality ought not to affect or prejudice the public in passing judgment on an inventor's claims.

David E. Hughes' record as an inventor and as a man the last twenty years, ought to have some weight in the United States to induce the public to wait and let the accused make his answer in full. Mr. Edison, living in this country, has all the advantages of being able at any time to publish details and a statement in full, whilst Prof. Hughes, living in a foreign country, has not the same facilities to make his defense in the United States, or to go into details, on account of time and distance. Why does Mr. Edison only give part of their card in his answer, and that the line where Mr. Preece says "Hughes has not brought out any thermopile"? In the numerous interviews that Mr. Edison has had on the subject, and cards that he has published, he always makes the thermopile prominent. The microphone is what Prof. Hughes claims, and not the thermopile, and if one will read the claim closely he will find that the microphone's sensitiveness to heat was only mentioned in an incidental manner. It has never been a question as to who invented the thermopile, but who has the right to claim the discovery of the microphone, by which sounds can be distinctly heard that have been heretofore inaudible. We have no record of Mr. Edison "hearing the tramp of a fly," etc., before Prof. Hughes brought out his discovery.

As there could be no financial object (as the discovery was given to the world), one would hardly suppose that Prof. Hughes, after being honored with Orders from the different Governments that have adopted his printing telegraph in Europe, would risk the reputation that it has taken a lifetime to acquire or descend to use another man's ideas as his own. I have no wish to take part in the controversy or to cast reflections on any one. I feel a delicacy in intruding on public notice, but my brother being in a foreign land, and not having the same facilities to defend himself in the United States that Prof. Edison has to make accusations, I ask through your columns suspension of judgment on the part of the public until it has a full statement from both sides. Respectfully,

J. A. HUGHES.

[So far as this dispute is between Mr. Edison and Prof. Hughes, no feeling of nationality can be involved, since (we believe) both are Americans. At any rate, when Prof. Hughes began his career by efforts to perfect his printing telegraph, in co-operation with Mr. Phelps, of the Western Union's force, he was understood to be a music-teacher from Kentucky. His telegraphic inventions did not succeed in this country, but they have brought him large patronage and abundant decoration in Europe. His standing in the English scientific world seems to be excellent.]

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
*a*Pacific Fast Line	10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Sioux City & Yankton	10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Dubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Omaha Night Express	9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Freep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
*a*Freep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
*b*Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
*b*Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
*b*Milwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
*b*Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
*b*Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 6:45 a. m.
*b*Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
*b*St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
*b*St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
*b*LaCrosse Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
*b*LaCrosse Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
*b*Winona & New Ulm	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
*b*Winona & New Ulm	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
*b*Marquette Express	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 6:45 a. m.
*a*Geneva Lake & Rockford	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
*b*Fond du Lac via Janesville	* 4:45 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
*b*Geneva Lake Express	*4:15 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st. and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota & Galesburg Express	* 7:35 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:35 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'dati'n	11:00 a. m.	2:05 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:15 p. m.	*10:40 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'dation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Mobile & New Orleans Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:00 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Fast Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Express.	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:00 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommdat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Oconomowoc, Wauk'sha, Madison and Iowa Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 6:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 9:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex	* 8:30 a. m.	* 6:20 p. m.
*a*Cairo & Texas Express	§ 9:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 6:20 p. m.
Springfield Night Ex.	§ 9:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a. m.	* 6:20 p. m.
*b*Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 9:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a. m.	† 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:10 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p. m.	* 7:05 p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
N. Y. & Boston Special Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	*†10:20 p. m.	‡ 5:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
" Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
" Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 7:50 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining cars, at 75 cents each.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route."
Ticket Offices: 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st, and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Ma[il]	* 9:00 a. m.	* 4:20 p. m.
Nashville and Florida Express	§ 7:30 p. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, etc., daily	*9 a. m.
Saturday's Boat don't leave until	8 p. m.
For Manistee, Ludington, etc., daily*	9 a. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, etc., daily*	7 p. m.
For St. Joseph, etc., daily*	10 a. m.
Saturday's St. Joe boat don't leave until	11 p. m.
For Milwaukee, Green Bay, etc., Tuesday and Friday	7 p. m.
For Milwaukee, Escanaba, Negaunee, etc., Tuesday	7 p. m.
For Milwaukee, Mackinaw, Northport, etc., Wednesday	7 p. m.
Docks foot of Michigan-av.	*Sundays excepted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. JAMES,

PRIVATE DISPENSARY.

204 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

It is well known Dr. James for the past 30 years has stood at the head of the profession in the treatment of all special and chronic diseases that require immediate attention. A book for the million, explaining who should marry? Why not? Only 10 cents to prepay postage. Call or write; Dr. James has 50 rooms and parlors, one patient never meets another. Ladies requiring the most delicate attention, home and board accommodated. Consultation free. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., Sunday, 10-12. Dr. James is 60 years of age.

MATHEY CAYLUS' CAPSULES

Used for over 20 years with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and London, and superior to all others for the prompt cure of all discharges, recent or of long standing. Prepared by CLIN AND CIE, Paris. Sold by Druggists in the United States.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

MARINE NEWS.

Celebration of the Opening of the Sturgeon-Bay Canal.

Sketch of the Inception, Progress, Cost, and Value of the Improvement.

Nautical Notes and Mishaps—The Fourth in the Harbor, Etc.

OPENING OF THE STURGEON BAY SHIP CANAL.

The celebration of the opening of the Sturgeon Bay Canal, which connects the waters of Lake Michigan with Green Bay, and provides a safe entrance for vessels and a short cut across the peninsula which lies between the two great bodies of water above named, took place yesterday at Sturgeon Bay, and was of an unusually interesting and appropriate character.

The progress of this great work has been noted from time to time in the columns of THE TRIBUNE, and its importance commented upon. A sketch of the enterprise is apropos at the present, and follows:

The idea of constructing a canal across the narrow neck of land lying between Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan was carried into execution by the late Hon. William B. Ogden in the latter part of 1863, when, with other prominent gentlemen, he applied to the Legislature of Wisconsin for a charter for the Sturgeon Bay & Lake Michigan Ship-Canal and Harbor Company, and in April of the following year the act was passed. The incorporators were as follows: William B. Ogden, Jesse Spalding, A. E. Goodrich, F. B. Gardner, Thomas H. Beebe, Chicago; Daniel Wells, Anson Eldred, Alexander Mitchell, Milwaukee; Joseph Harris, George Bennett, Sturgeon Bay; Charles D. Robinson, Henry S. Baird, George Strong, Andrew E. Elmore, H. F. Waring, James S. Baker, F. R. Schetler, Green Bay; A. P. Lyman, Sheboygan; W. M. Whitcomb, Uri Balcom, Oconto; E. C. French, Peshtigo; Richard S. Fay, Boston; George P. Smith, Philadelphia; Elisha Riggs, Washington, D. C.; S. J. Spegelberg, David Magee, New York, Elias Gill, Hartford; W. G. McMasters, Lockport, N. Y.

The capital stock of the Company was fixed at $250,000.

Congress, in 1866, granted to the State of Wisconsin 200,000 acres of land to aid in the construction of the work, and the land was turned over to the Company. It was not until 1871 that the survey was completed by William T. Cosgrain, Assistant Engineer, who made a report to the Chief of Engineers at Washington, and accompanied it with a map.

The Ship Canal and Harbor Company was organized in May, 1872, in this city, by the election of the following officers: President, William B. Ogden; Vice-President, Thomas H. Beebe; Secretary, Joseph Harris; Assistant-Secretary and Treasurer, William E. Strong; Directors, William B. Ogden, Thomas H. Beebe, Jesse Spalding, F. B. Gardner, Charles D. Robinson, Isaac Stephenson, and Joseph Harris; Chief Engineer, William T. Cosgrain.

The conditions of the Congressional grant required the construction of a canal 100 feet in width and at least thirteen feet deep. It was computed that 1,000,000 feet of soil would have to be removed in order to complete the improvement. Contracts were let, and July 9, 1872, operations were begun at the Sturgeon Bay terminus, and good progress has been made. O. B. Green, the well-known contractor of this city, has performed the work with the men and necessary machinery at his command. The proceeds from the sale of the land along the route have been expended upon the improvement. The total number of yards of earth removed in 1872, 1873, 1874, 1877, and up to July 1, 1878, was 637,545. A suspension of operations occurred between 1874 and 1877. The third quarter of the work will be completed this year. The celebration of yesterday commemorated the joining of the waters of Green Bay and Lake Michigan, at Sturgeon Bay, by the new canal, and in 1879 the work will probably be completed, and vessels of the largest class will be enabled to pass through from Lake Michigan to Green Bay without going by the dangerous and circuitous passage further to the northward, known as Death's Door.

At the eastern or Lake Michigan end of the canal a harbor of refuge is in course of construction, at an estimated cost of $180,000, $50,000 of which has been appropriated and expended. Chief Engineer Cosgrain has superintended the work, and two strong piers, extending out into the lake 782 feet and reaching a depth of water sixteen feet, have been built. These piers will be eventually extended so as to reach a depth of twenty-four feet, thus making a safe entrance for vessels in the heaviest weather.

The Sturgeon Bay Canal will prove of incalculable value to the commerce of Green Bay and Chicago, especially. The large lumbering-firms at Menominee, Peshtigo, and other points on Green Bay, will find a quicker, cheaper, and safer outlet for their products. The saving to the Peshtigo Company alone will be great. That extensive corporation has a large tug (the Clematis) and six barges for the transportation of its products from Peshtigo to Chicago. Two of the barges are loaded at the mills in Peshtigo, while two are being unloaded here and two are en route. Fifty trips are made during the season of navigation, and 30,000 miles are traversed by the old route through the Door, whereas by the new canal the distance is reduced to 22,500 miles, or 450 miles each round trip. The Peshtigo Company manufactures about 40,000,000 feet of lumber annually, and the short route will enable them to get fully 15,000,000 feet more into this market in the season of lake navigation.

The distance saved vessels bound from this port to ports on Green Bay south of the canal by the new route is 150 miles. About 200 vessels of all classes are employed in the Green Bay trade, and the value of the exports is estimated at fully $75,000,000 a year, and the imports at $30,000,000. Vessels bound for Escanaba, and points on the north end of Green Bay, for iron ore and other cargoes consigned to Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Joseph, and other points south of the canal entrance, will have plain and safe sailing.

At Sturgeon Bay there is a fine, natural harbor, which is receiving great improvements, and will afford safe anchorage for the entire fleet of Green Bay craft.

The completion of the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement will also add to the value of the Sturgeon Bay Canal, and give additional outlets for grain, lumber, iron, and other products.

The following is a report of

THE CEREMONIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., July 4.—The ceremonies attending the informal opening of the Sturgeon Bay ship-canal passed off according to programme. The State officers and a large number of invited guests arrived at 1 p. m., and were escorted to the Music-Hall, where they sat down to a dinner prepared for them by the citizens of Sturgeon Bay and vicinity. After dinner they proceeded to the grounds prepared for the occasion, where speeches were delivered by Gen. Strong, Chairman, the Hon. T. O. Howe, Gov. Smith; the Hon. Charles Randolph, Secretary of the Board of Trade of Chicago; D. W. Moxon, Land-Grant Commissioner Jesse Spaulding, and others. After the reading of a congratulatory telegram from ex-Comptroller Andrew H. Green, of New York City, the party took a steamer for the canal cut, followed by a large number of excursionists from Green Bay and other bay-shore places.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

The schr O. R. Johnson thrust her jibboom into the abutment of Van Buren-street bridge, and lost that valuable appendage.

A man who was engaged in unloading iron ore from the steam-barge Porter Chamberlain at Ashtabula Wednesday, fell into the hold and was instantly killed. His name was not ascertained.

The Detroit *Post and Tribune* of the 4th says: At about 10:30 o'clock Tuesday night the schr W. H. Rounds ran into the schr J. N. Porter, anchored in Detroit River abreast of Thirteenth street, and carried away the latter's jibboom, topsail-yard, and forearm, and tore her jibs into shreds. The damage to the Porter will amount to $75. The Rounds had her mainsail split and main boom unshipped; damage about $50. When the collision occurred, the Porter had but a short time previous left her dock, where she had loaded 70 tons of stone for Port Huron, and was waiting for a tug to tow her up. The Rounds was sailing down the river, and her Captain claims that he was trying to round-to for anchorage when he struck the Porter.

THE FOURTH IN THE HARBOR.

The arrival and departure of the gayly-decorated excursion-steamers with their crowds of pleasure-seekers and brass-bands was the only life manifested in the harbor yesterday. A number of vessels made good displays of colors, but many others did not, a fact which did not reflect well on the masters of said craft. Time was when July 4 was duly recognized by the shipping in Chicago harbor, and when a large fleet happened to be in port the display of flags from a forest of masts was one of the most pleasing and noticeable features of the day, and a quiet manner of observing it.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 4.—Passed up—Props Japan, Benton, Fountain City, Mayflower, Vanderbilt, Porter, Chamberlin and consorts, D. Caldwell and consort, Mary Pringle and barges; schrs J. P. March, Ottanabee, H. A. Kent, J. Sherman, E. L. Judd.

Down—Props L. Gilbert, Alaska, Manitoba; schr Acontes.

Wind—Northeast, gentle.

Weather—Fine.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 4.—Arrived—Props Ohio, W. L. Wetmore; schrs J. D. Johnson, C. N. Ryan, Levi Rawson, Brunette.

Passed Down—Prop City of Fremont.

Wind—West.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, July 4.—Cleared—Prop City of Henry, Henry, 23,853 feet lumber; First National, Joliet, 9,680 feet lumber, 18,500 lath; Orion, Joliet, 54,648 feet lumber, 1,850 lath, 50,000 shingles.

MICHIGAN CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., July 4.—Arrived—Prop R. C. Brittain, from Saugatuck.

Cleared—Schr C. H. Hackley, light; prop R. C. Brittain, Saugatuck.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

The Canadian steam barge Robertson was on the Market yesterday with a cargo of lumber from Parry Sound.

The managers and owners of excursion-steamers are happy; they did an unusually large business yesterday.

Mariners in port yesterday took "a day off," and matters were consequently very quiet along the wharves.

'Change was closed yesterday, and no grain charters were made. Nothing was done in the way of lumber freights.

The body of Rufus Goodwin was found in the river at the foot of Franklin street, and taken to the Morgue, where it awaits the Coroner's action.

ELSEWHERE.

By an order of the Maritime Court, at Toronto, the schr Belle Sheridan was sold to John Lamb for $900.

The scow D. M. Norton has arrived at Green Bay with 35 tons of iron-ore taken from submerged wrecks at Death's Door.

The schr Experiment, Capt. Church, which is wrecking the iron-ore of the lost Dick Somers, near Poverty Island, got 150 tons up Saturday last.

It was the schr Queen of the West, and not Queen City, that arrived at Milwaukee, lately, leaking.

The stmrs Pearl and Alaska commence making regular trips to-day between Buffalo, Cleveland, and Put-in-Bay.

At Cleveland, Wednesday, iron-ore freights were $1 from Marquette and 60c from Escanaba to all Lake Erie ports.

The new stmr Alaska left Detroit Wednesday for Cleveland, to take her place in the new line between the latter port, Put-in Bay, and Buffalo.

The tug Parker and schrs Alexander, Ayr, Laura, Princess Alexandra, and William Horne were put up at public sale in Windsor Wednesday, but no one bid on them. They are burdened with law-suits.

The persons who gave the $1,000 bond at Port Huron to secure the appearance of the owner of the Canadian steam barge Isaac May, in a suit before the United States Court, have been called upon to ante up, the owner of the vessel not having appeared when the case was called.

The results of the recent survey of Lake Erie show there are but two channels in Western Lake Erie—one leading out from Detroit River and passing along the Canada shore as far as Point au Pelee, and the other the continuation of the channel of Maumee Bay and River along the American shore as far as Point Marblehead. Between these channels is a range of islands, shoals, and almost a continuous submarine reef or ridge.

Towing rates remain as low as ever, and vessels have but to name their own figures. In looking for tows tugs go as far north as the Straits, and as far east as Port Colborne. On her present trip down, the schr W. H. Rounds was offered towing from off Saginaw Bay to Lake Erie for $40. It is but a few days ago that the big schr Wells Burt was towed from Lake Erie to Lake Huron for $55. Instances of a like nature can be named in connection with every tow that passes up or down.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following are the arrivals and the actual sailings at this port for the past forty-eight hours, ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Schr Moselle, Manistee, wood, Chicago avenue.
Prop Sky-Lark, St. Joe, sundries, State street.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street.
Schr John O'Neil, Erie, coal, Market street.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Kewaunee, ties, C., B. & Q.
Schr Zach Chandler, Erie, coal, Van Buren street.
Schr Gladiator, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr S. C. Andrews, McCarty's Pier, posts, North av.
Prop Starruca, Buffalo, sundries, Washington street.
Schr R. C. Crawford, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr Wm. Young, Cleveland, coal, Sixteenth street.
Schr S. A. Irish, Muskegon, lumber, Sixteenth street.
Schr Mary Amanda, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Mary, Saugatuck, stone, N. S. gas house.
Schr America, Sturgeon Bay, lumber, Market.
Schr Moses Gage, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Dawn, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Early Bird, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Reciprocity, Escanaba, posts, Market.
Schr S. J. Holley, Ahnapee, wood, Stock-Yards.
Schr Tom Paine, Muskegon, lumber, Chicago avenue.
Schr C. R. Johnson, White Lake, lumber, market.
Schr Kate Gillett, Cedar River, posts, Market.
Prop New Era, Muskegon, towing, Rush street.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Schr Minnehaha, Pentwater, lumber, Rush street.
Schr E. P. Royce, White Lake, lumber, C. B. & Q.
Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, sundries, LaSalle street.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manitowoc, lumber, Market.
Schr S. Bates, Manistee, wood, Clybourn avenue.
Schr Ostrich, Menominee, lumber, Market.
Schr Louisa, Menominee, posts, Market.
Schr Cecilia, Muskegon, lumber, Magazine Slip.
Prop M. E. Robertson, Parry Sound, lumber, Market.
Schr Black Hawk, Muskegon, lumber, Arnold Slip.
Schr Trio, Ahnapee, ties, C., B. & Q.
Schr C. H. Burton, Erie, coal, Van Buren street.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Prop George Dunbar, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Schr Charlotte Raab, Ahnapee, ties, Market.
Schr Oliver Mitchell, Buffalo, coal, Mud Lake.
Schr Guiding Star, Buffalo, coal, Harrison street.
Schr Beloit, Kewaunee, bark, Oak street.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, Rush street.
Bark Lafrinier, Buffalo, coal, Twenty-second street.
Schr Joseph Duvall, Kewaunee, ties, C., B. & Q.
Schr Sardinia, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, sundries, Randolph street.
Prop Lawrence, Ogdensburg, sundries, LaSalle street.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, sundries, Randolph street.
Prop Delaware, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street.
Schr Jennie Lind, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, Rush street.
Prop Clematis, Peshtigo, towing, Rush street.
Schr Mantenee, Peshtigo, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Alert, Peshtigo, lumber, Rush street.
Schr R. J. Skidmore, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Bessie Boalt, Traverse, wood, Chicago avenue.
Schr Ketchum, Noque Bay, poles, C., B. & Q.
Schr B. Parsons, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr J. P. March, Erie, coal, North Market street.
Schr J. B. Rice, Escanaba, posts, Market.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries, State street.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Schr C. F. Roeder, Ahnapee, light.
Schr A. J. Rogers, Escanaba, light.
Schr B. F. Bruise, Buffalo, corn.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Waukegan, light.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Muskegon, light.
Schr Mariner, Manistee, light.
Schr J. P. De Coudres, Manistee, light.
Schr C. L. Johnston, Muskegon, light.
Schr Clara, Manistee, light.
Schr Isabella Sands, Manistee, light.
Schr Minnie Mueller, White Lake, light.
Schr Red Wing, Buffalo, corn.
Schr Lucia A. Simpson, Muskegon, light.
Schr Mary E. Cook, Hamilton, light.
Schr Christiana, Ludington, light.
Schr Bertie Calkins, Muskegon, light.
Schr Ida, Muskegon, light.
Schr Ella Ellinwood, White Lake, light.
Schr Milan, Manistee, light.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, light.
Schr A. Jackson, Manistee, light.
Schr Ethan Allen, Muskegon, light.
Prop Egyptian, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Four Brothers, Holland, light.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, light.
Schr Helvetia, Buffalo, corn.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, light.
Schr Sea Bird, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Charley Hibbard, Ludington, light.
Schr Game Cock, Muskegon, light.
Schr White Oak, Muskegon, light.
Schr George Murray, Buffalo, grain.
Prop D. Ballentine, Buffalo, grain.
Schr A. B. Moore, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Persia, Menomonee, light.
Schr Louise A. Burton, Menomonee, light.
Schr J. M. Forest, Kewaunee, light.
Schr F. B. Stockbridge, Point St. Ignace, light.
Schr Felicitous, Manistee, light.
Schr Two Fannies, Escanaba, light.
Schr Windsor, Menomonee, light.
Schr U. S. Grant, Manistee, light.
Schr A. P. Nichols, Manistee, light.
Schr Glad Tidings, Traverse, light.
Schr Frank Crawford, Muskegon, light.
Schr Kewaunee, Kewaunee, light.
Schr William Loutit, Kewaunee, light.
Prop Starucca, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr L. J. Conway, Menomonee, light.
Schr William Jones, Escanaba, light.

Ex-Surrogate Hutchins in Paris.

New York Herald.

The following sketch, apropos of Saturday's hot weather, which was yesterday cabled at an enormous expense to our esteemed contemporary, the *Herald*, unmistakably recalls a well-known ex-politician:

"There is one person here who keeps perfectly cool. Frenchmen have seen him but to envy him. He is an American. He hails from New York, and is not unknown about the Court-House. He dresses in white duck, and wears a ventilator hat, in which the wonder-mongers falsely affirm he has a miniature windmill that goes by clockwork. He crossed on Friday from the Trocadero to the Champ de Mars. He did not turn a hair. Over him he held a silk umbrella. He carried a palm-leaf fan. He walked, he smoked, and he fanned. Perspiring Frenchmen who met him on the journey declared he lowered the temperature as he passed. Englishmen, dressed in the sombre hues of their native land, mopped their foreheads, and grew purple with envy.

"He was found later on at a table in front of the coolest restaurant with a glass before him. Sprigs of mint, deliciously green, seemed growing out of miniature icebergs, to which an amber liquid gave an exquisite tint. There was also a straw. His chair was tilted back and he occasionally wore his hat tilted down over his nose, as one in a pleasant dream. How he compassed all these things no one but himself knows. To an Englishman who had worked himself into a fever while vainly yelling for some one to wait on him, he said, with a bitter smile, 'You don't know the ropes.' He is the mystery of the hour, but he would not be a mystery at Long Branch nor at Delmonico's."

Rabbit vs. Snake.

Citizens of Adair County, Kentucky, witnessed on a recent Sunday the pursuit of a large blacksnake by a rabbit, which followed the reptile for some distance, finally caught it by the tail, as it was getting into a tree from a log, pulled it down, and dispatched it. We shall hear next of lambs attacking leopards, and of doves swooping down upon and carrying off eagles. The rabbit's behavior was particularly reprehensible on account of the sacred character of the day, and from the fact that it pursued and slew the snake near a church, in the Village of Columbia. The quadruped must belong to the unregenerate.

CANADA.

The Approaching Celebration of the Battle of the Boyne.

Anticipations of a Lively Row in the City of Montreal.

MONTREAL.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 2.—The Battle of the Boyne was fought over 200 years ago. So ineffaceable is the record of that Catholic defeat that the annual bloodshed which attends the Orange anniversary of that event in Montreal is likely to add more victims to the slain than were killed on the Boyne. Unless it is possible to hinder the 12th-of-July procession, or to prevent an uprising on the part of the opposing Catholics, the 12th will witness yet a bloodier enactment than has occurred on past occasions. Maddened as the working classes are through the past year's financial distresses, it needs but the incentive of the coming celebration to let loose that feeling of sectional intolerance which is nowhere exhibited to such an extent as here in Montreal, among the priest-ridden, hot-blooded fanatics.

It has been calculated that the Orangemen's procession will number 10,000 men. They will gather, by special invitation, from all the neighboring country. And, though it had been declared that they would march unarmed, and completely at the mercy of their rabid enemies, the effect of such a proceeding will only tend to precipitate an encounter. Not being an incorporated society, the Mayor will not protect the procession, and no remonstrances will prevent the line from forming on the fatal 12th, nor will the Orangemen in any way be intimidated through fear of consequences. Already there have been arrivals in this city of detached representatives of Orangemen, from Ottawa and elsewhere, to confer with the chiefs of the city Order; the Council, a few days since, decided positively in favor of observing, with the usual display, this anniversary; and no power can prevent it.

All the dailies printed here, but one, belong to the Protestant faith. The *Witness* is so absolutely pure that it will insert no theatrical, circus, or saloon advertisements. It was hoped that its namesake in New York, also owned by the Montreal proprietor, would be equally as successful; but it closed a humiliating and profitless existence. Here it has been quite successful; but, though fastidious in its morals to a point that would appear rediculous, it has been known to lie about its contemporaries with as much ardor as less scrupulous papers. But the 40,000 Irish here, restive under the occasional attacks of these papers, have at last succeeded in organizing and launching an organ of their own, the *Post*,—price one cent,—and have already purchased a $16,000 press. Its daily circulation is put at 8,000 copies.

The influence of the priests upon the ignorant devotees of the Catholic faith is stupendous. Religion appears to be a trade, and business a pastime. The number of holidays observed in a year is simply amazing. The anniversary of every saint, of high or low degree, is honored with a special observance. On Saturday, St. Paul's and St. Peter's day, the great Notre Dame and the Church Gesu were crowded. It is easy to see how the mysterious ceremonies, the long-robed priests, the swinging censers, the numerous effigies, the glittering dome, and the brilliant throne should strike awe into the soul of the humble and ignorant attendant; while those who ought to be capable of exercising some degree of independence are subjected to the influence of the priests through tradition. The priests are all-powerful, and their influence a standing reproach on the age, in which the flutter of an orange lily or ribbon means instant death. A reformed priest recently proposed to lecture on the impositions of the priesthood. A hooting throng surrounded the hall, preventing the lecturer from entering, and he narrowly escaped with his life; while the humble bill-sticker who posted up the announcements had to cease his work. The priests, who personally instigate interference by their subjects, are all-powerful, and a word from them would quell any intended outbreak on the 12th.

Victoria Square will be the rendezvous, and it is there the bloodiest work will be looked for. Some of the Catholics propose to set fire to the Protestant part of the city. The authorities, however, will take every precaution toward the security of public property, should the turbulent fanatics attempt to apply the torch. At Quebec and Toronto, where the Protestants are in the majority, no outbreak will occur.

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Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 4.—The *Evening Post*, the new Catholic organ, says: "If there is any soul left within the Catholics of this city, if they are in earnest, and are not the craven-hearted poltroons their enemies declare them to be, they will meet and decide upon some line of conduct which will prove their deadly but legal hostility to an Orange procession in Montreal."

The Mayor says he does not believe the Orangemen are entitled to the protection of the law if they walk in public procession on the 12th of July. Mayor Beaudry is a Catholic, and owes his position to Catholic votes. It was he who was Mayor of the city on the last 12th of July, when Hackett was shot. His hearty co-operation in any measures that may be taken to prevent bloodshed on the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne is, therefore, not looked for.

Owing to some strong language having passed between the Mayor and Ald. George W. Stephens, the latter has sent an official notification of his resignation from the City Council.

The Protestants of the city have subscribed for a silver medal to be presented to W. Davis, who gave the Orange party notice of the ambuscade at Wellington Bridge last winter, when a man was shot there.

Large shipments of live-stock have taken place to England from this port this week.

Leading lawyers in this city have given it as their opinion that the Local Parliament has not the constitutional power to pass a bill prohibiting party-processions in this city.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 4.—A preliminary meeting of Magistrates was held this afternoon to take steps for the preservation of the peace on the 12th of July. An application will be made to the Government to appoint Sir Selby Smythe a Magistrate, with civil and military control of the city. The A and B Batteries of artillery and Ninety-seventh Regiment from Halifax are expected here to assist in keeping order. The Magistrates meet again to-morrow.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 4.—Lieut.-Gov. Tilley has accepted a requisition to become the Conservative candidate to represent the City of St. John at the approaching general elections. The Ministerial papers contend that Mr. Tilley did wrong in accepting such a requisition while continuing to hold office as Lieutenant-Governor, and charge him with degrading his high office, and taking advantage of his position to strengthen himself at the expense of the Government whose servant he is.

TORONTO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, July 4.—Mr. Goldwin Smith has returned to Toronto after an absence of something over a year and a half. It is his intention to take up his permanent abode in this city, and never more return to the Old World. Mr. Smith has not been idle during his absence, as, besides writing essays for the leading English magazines, mainly on political questions, he has delivered addresses on educational and other topics.

BELLEVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BELLEVILLE, July 4.—In the athletic-games contest here, E. W. Johnson, of Toronto, beat the best previous record by making forty-five feet one inch in a running hop-step-and-jump. In the running high-leap, Johnson, McGillivray, and Read beat the best American record, all three clearing six feet and half an inch.

Western Mortgages.

New York Graphic.

The law which prohibits New York life-insurance companies from loaning money on real estate, except within this State and within a radius of fifty miles around New York City, has had two bad effects. It has aided in keeping up the fictitious value of real estate in the city, and it has deprived the companies of the higher rate of interest which they could have obtained had they been free to lend their money on what is really the best and safest of all securities—good, improved agricultural lands in the growing regions of the West. This class of property has been depreciated as a security by some of our contemporaries, with that peculiar unwisdom which occasionally characterizes them; but it needs no very great sagacity to perceive that farming lands which cost $5 an acre, which are now worth $30 or $50, and which yield crops worth $10 or $15 an acre, are among the best securities that can be imagined. So good are they that six life companies in Hartford, Conn., which have invested $68,770,000 in mortgages on Western lands from 1851 to 1877, report not only that there has been no loss worth mentioning on these loans, but an actual gain of several thousand dollars on the sales of lands taken by foreclosure. No New York company restricted to loans within or near the city can show such a record as this. To add to the security of such loans, the United States Circuit Court at Chicago has recently decided that life-insurance companies of other States have a perfect right to become mortgagees in Illinois. There never should have been any question raised as to this right, which is founded on equity and common sense. But the dishonesty of certain impecunious debtors in Chicago induced them to raise the question, and some of the local courts were inclined to rule in their favor. The decision of the Federal Circuit Court settles the matter, unless an appeal should be taken to the Supreme Bench at Washington, and such an appeal would most probably result in an affirmation of the decision.

POLITICAL.

THE PARTIES IN MICHIGAN.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 3.—The indications are that the absolute-fiat-greenback money question will enter largely into the coming political contest in this State. The victories won by the National party in the local elections last spring imparted courage and confidence to the leaders, and aroused enthusiasm among the rank and file, resulting in what may properly be termed a continuous and vigorous campaign in many parts of the State until the present time, and there are no signs in the political heavens, or elsewhere, of a cessation of hostilities. Moses W. Field is the head and front of the movement, of course. He is not only proprietor and business manager of the circus, but also one of the clowns. He has delivered his little speech on several occasions of late, but he is now temporarily absent from the ring, having secured the services of Sam Cary in his stead, who is a better performer, and therefore draws larger crowds. Cary has also another great advantage over Field as a specialist in the political circus business: it is a matter of indifference to him whether he tells the truth or not. Stripped of false statements and false assumptions, his speeches are the most vapid twaddle, unworthy of a stupid school-boy, not to say an ordinary intelligent man. But his quackery and demagogism have been ventilated so often in the newspapers and on the stump that it would be folly to waste space on him now. Notwithstanding the character of his harangues, a large number of converts have been made, taken mostly from that class of people who do not think for themselves, and are willing and ready to follow any man anywhere when the slightest reason or inducement is presented.

The National party has grown more rapidly in Grand Rapids, Jackson, and Adrian than elsewhere, though many acquisitions have been made in almost every county in the Lower Peninsula. Here in Washtenaw County it has no positive strength at present, but Cary started a breeze at Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor a few days ago, which may culminate in a small whirlwind and do some damage. But we hope not. A counter-current has been set going at these two places by Thomas M. Nichol, Secretary of the Honest-Money League of the Northwest, who spoke at Ypsilanti on the 29th ult., and at Ann Arbor on the 1st inst. The clear, logical, and forcible addresses of this able advocate of honest money cannot fail to have a salutary effect in this locality, and as he is to visit many points where Cary or some other National orator has been stirring up the people, it cannot but result in checking the wave of heresy, to a certain extent at least, until the honest-money men get their organizations perfected and go to work. The Republicans, who are generally in favor of sound money, as is evidenced by their State platform, will roll up their sleeves until after the Democratic State Convention on the 10th inst.

Of course, politics are in a very unsettled condition, and will continue so until all the tickets are in the field. The Republicans nominated a strong ticket,—one to whose support the party will rally enthusiastically,—and the Nationals have a decidedly weak one. The Democrats, for some reason or other, entertain a tender feeling for the Nationals, and it is possible—many say it is probable—that they may adopt Smith, the National candidate for Governor, and perhaps others on the ticket, and make a soft-money platform. In such an event, the fur will fly or the skin slip, for the Republicans stand on a sound, solid financial plank, and will stay there and strike from the shoulder. Undoubtedly there is a strong pressure on the Democratic managers to take the course above indicated. The fact is, many more Democrats than Republicans are flying off the handle on the paper-money question. Among those who have gone over to the heretics lately a large majority are Democrats. The "bosses" may come to such a pass that they must lay aside principle,—an easy thing for them to do, by the way,—and strain the fiat-baby to their breasts as a desperate expedient to carry the election.

The Democratic County Convention met in this city yesterday. A significant feature of the proceedings was the intentional omission to adopt resolutions of any kind, on the ground of expediency, showing that everything depends on which way the cat may jump at Lansing on the 10th inst., and that the Democracy here are ready to swallow the Nationals and adopt their principles if necessary for success.

Republicans are quite hopeful and confident. That they will carry the State next fall is almost certain, whatever course may be taken by the Democracy, though their majority will be larger, undoubtedly, if the Democrats nominate a straight ticket on a sound platform than if they unite with the Nationals on a rotten platform; for, with three tickets in the field, the Nationals will draw heavily from the Democrats, and receive only a very light Republican support.

The Republican State Central Committee, with the Hon. Zach Chandler as Chairman, can be relied on to do its work thoroughly, and the result will be altogether satisfactory.

The general belief here is that Edwin Willets will be renominated for Congress in this district. He made an excellent record during the recent session, and Republicans feel disposed to return him.

R. F.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 3.—Both political parties in this State have met in Convention, resolved, nominated, and adjourned. The State officers to be elected at the coming election are not many, or important, but the question whether the reign of Uncle Dick Bishop and the action of the O'Connor Legislature of last winter shall be sanctioned and ratified by the people is all-important. The present incumbents of the offices which this fall become vacant are all Republicans, and are the only members of the party who hold State positions at present. If they are put out, the State will be wholly given over to the Democracy.

There are some elements of defection which already manifest themselves among the Democrats. In the first place, they seem disposed to cast aside their old leaders, and to trust to younger and wilder heads.

In this county is an old stager by the name of Rufus P. Spalding. He was formerly a Republican, but since the War has always trained with the Democrats as a leader and platform-maker. He was in Congress many years ago, and as far back as the famous campaign of 1840 he was a stumper, known quite extensively in Northern Ohio as "Rufus the Red." His facility and skill in forecasting the future, and remembering the events of the past, and embodying his knowledge in platforms, long ago gained for him the name of Resolutionary P. Spalding. He has contributed much toward the success of the party, as he is a highly respectable old gentleman and a good speaker. Well, the result of the old man's long success and advancing years had, doubtless, made him somewhat arrogant and not exactly satisfactory to the ambitious and less respectable majority of the party in this county. When the Convention for the naming of delegates to the State Democratic Convention was called, Mr. Spalding's name was not among the delegates, but he got his work in by furnishing resolutions to be voted upon, through a willing member of the Committee. Thus encouraged, the old war-horse got himself also placed on as delegate-at-large to the Columbus Convention. With a platform ready written, which, like a patent-medicine document, he was ready to warrant to cure all the ills which the State is heir to, he went with smiling face to the Convention. But the before-mentioned younger members of the party, who had decided upon retiring the old gentleman from active duty, here completely shut down upon him, and put in the place he hoped to fill in the Committee on Resolutions an ambitious lawyer named John W. Heisly, a mortal enemy of the old man's. Disgusted and completely disgruntled, he boarded the first north-bound train, and, before the candidates were named at all, he was at his house in the Forest City. He bears the most decided and unqualified malice towards his persecutors, and the best portion of the party in Northern Ohio think a great mistake was made in shutting out so much of a platform-maker from the councils of the party. It is earnestly believed, also, that the Ewing folly, which now stands out so prominently in the conglomerated foolishness which is sent out for the people's ratification, would have been much toned down, and, perhaps, defeated entirely, if the old man's scheme had been listened to.

But Resolutionary P. Spalding is not the only conservative, valuable member of the party in Northern Ohio whom the red-hot Democrats are trying to shake overboard. Lieut.-Gov. J. W. Fitch, who resides here, tried to put on the brakes, to a certain extent, against the headlong endeavors of the young leaders of the party to steal the City Government of Cleveland by partisan legislation. He must be disciplined for this, and is, in fact, as good as read out of the party. In an interview which I had with him recently he said of the member of the State Central Committee residing here, Mr. H. H. Hutch, that his only idea in belonging to a party is to advance the interests of his business directly, and he works for this in more ways than one would at first think possible. The committee-man is a wholesale liquor-dealer by "profession."

But worse than all these small slights and quarrels was the mistake which the Convention made in not heeding the counsels of the greatest man in the party here, viz.: Senator Thurman, and going off after the soft-money lunacy of the defeated Tom Ewing. Senator Thurman, much against his will, apparently, and contrary to what the admirers of that statesman expected, was led into a quasi-indorsement of the foolish resolution. The demand that "As a further act of justice, as well as a measure of relief, the repeal of the Resumption act and the lawful liberation of coin hoarded in the Treasury," is so transparently ridiculous that even the less informed members of the party see it. It is a bid, of course, for straggling National votes, but it will be unsuccessful. The Nationalists here are completely joined to their idols, and no amount of Democratic wooing will be sufficient to coax them from the straight party ticket. This resolution of the Democrats will hurt the party much more than it will do it good.

The horizon is bright with the dawn of victory for the Republicans, provided they are awake to the importance of the coming campaign and utilize the many strong points which the Democrats have already made against themselves.

GARY.

A DESPERATE CONTEST FOR CONGRESS.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, O., July 3.—The rock-ribbed Democracy of Coshocton, Holmes, Knox, Richland, and Tuscarawas Counties, which, under the workings of the O'Connor Legislature, comprises the Fifteenth Congressional District, met at New Philadelphia to choose a candidate for Congress. Bloom, of Mansfield, acted as temporary Chairman in the morning. When the permanent organization was formed, the handsome and talented Thornhill, from Coshocton, was made President, and one Vice-President from each county was selected. Crall, of Mansfield, was Secretary of the Convention.

Each county had a favorite son who was willing to sacrifice himself for his country. After the usual display of wordy fireworks presenting candidates, it was found that each county refused to sacrifice its choice. Several hundred ballots were cast. The last ballot stood precisely as the first: Barger, of Coshocton, 33; Patrick, of Tuscarawas, 55; Barnabus Burns, of Richland, 44; Morgan, of Knox, 33; Dr. Pomerene, of Holmes, 33. Necessary for a choice, 94. On the 181st Patrick received 89 votes, and then all dropped back in its groove. During the last day an article has been quite industriously circulated here in the form of a resolution passed by the Democratic State Convention Aug. 7, 1873, censuring salary-grabbers. It is thought this has seriously hurt the chances of Gen. Morgan. His friends withdrew his name on the 357th ballot; his salary-grabbing record constrained them to take him away. On the third day, after 600 ballots, the crowd adjourned to try it over again at Mt. Vernon the last Wednesday of July.

IOWA MATTERS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 1.—From the outset it was the evident purpose of the Democrats of Iowa to amalgamate with the Greenbackers, thereby, if possible, to defeat the Republicans. Not that they could carry the State ticket, but they thought it possible they might secure one or more Congressmen, which would be glory enough. The *State Leader*, of this city, the leading paper of the Democratic party, has all along treated the Greenbackers very gingerly, and its editor, as one of the managers of the State Convention at Cedar Rapids, manipulated that Convention so as to leave the bars down, and actually set the bait to trap Democrats into the Greenback fold by securing the indorsement of their nominee for Supreme Judge. He has continually dallied with them, and sought close affiliation with them. In this Congressional District, where the Democrats are scarcely able to maintain an organization, when the Greenbackers selected their candidate in the person of E. H. Gillette, of this city, a bondholder, a capitalist, and a Communist, the *Leader* fully indorsed him, and, despite the fact that he said, in a public speech, that he was a Communist, and gloried in it, he was available timber for the Democrats with which to scoop the Republicans. But recent developments have disclosed such a record on his part that his candidacy has become simply odious to men of all parties who have any sense of the fitness of things. On Saturday the *Leader* spewed him out, and says, if he has oppressed the poor who labored for him, he would take advantage of his position, if elected, to enrich himself at their expense. So the game is off now in this State, and there will be no more hobnobbing between Democrats and Greenbackers. In the Sixth District, Tom Walker, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, and one of the most wide-awake, perpendicular men in the party, comes out flatly against any recognition of Greenbackers, and declares them arrogant and impudent, and their leaders hypocrites or fools. Henceforth it will be a triangular fight all round, but there will scarcely be enough of the enemy to amuse the Republicans.

A single instance will illustrate the characteristics of Mr. Gillette, the Workingmen's candidate, "whose heart bleeds for the poor laborer." He, in company with T. E. Brown, a wealthy and well-known citizen of this city, were herding a lot of cattle in Monona County. A brother of Brown had charge of the herd. He got out of money, and needed repairs generally; and one day he walked several miles to Onawa, where Gillette was stopping at a hotel, arriving after the dinner-hour. He asked Gillette if he would not order dinner for him, as he was hungry and tired, and had no money; to which the would-be Congressman replied that, if he ordered dinner then, he would have to pay extra for it. He went across the street, bought five cents' worth of peanuts, and gave a part to Brown, saying he could eat them to allay his hunger until he got back to his boarding-house. Brown was so indignant that he left the cattle, came directly here, and reported to his brother, and henceforth Gillette will go down to posterity as the peanut candidate for Congress. A few years ago he was the Superintendent of a Sunday-school, and one day he invited the special attention of the school to a noble example he would set before them to follow, that they might become good Christians. It was not Moses, Joshua, Daniel, Solomon, Paul, Timothy, Peter, nor even Jesus Christ; but, said he, "I want you all to follow the example of that great and good man B. F. Allen"!

Five of the nine Congressional districts in this State have made their Republican nominations for Congress: the First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh. In all but the First the present Congressmen are renominated. In the First, Moses A. McCoid succeeds Mr. Stone. In the Fourth, the Convention has not been called, but Mr. Deering will be renominated without opposition. In the Ninth, the Convention meets at Cherokee, Aug. 7; in the Third, at McGregor, Aug. 14. Three Congressional Conventions, held since the State Convention, have adopted and affirmed the State platform.

Seventy Feet of Salt.

Syracuse Standard.

Our Western New York correspondent sends us the particulars of a discovery which may develop into considerable importance, and perhaps materially affect the salt interests of this State. He writes as follows:

"The workmen engaged in boring an oil-well at Wyoming, Wyoming County, last Friday, ran the drill through seventy feet of pure white salt. The excitement is intense, and a stock company is forming to utilize the find. President Evarts, of the Rochester Vacuum Oil Company, is at the head of the new Company. The prospect is that all the land in the valley will be immediately leased. The salt was struck at a depth of 1,072 feet. At a depth of 950 feet the drill passed through a salt vein of three feet in thickness, the water of which being subjected to analysis showed the presence of fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, aluminum, and 60 per cent of chloride of sodium. The boring of this well has knocked the bottom out of the old State geologists who made reports of the lay of the land, as their predictions in every instance have proved erroneous. The Rochester & State Line Railroad, which owns the land and passes through this region, will doubtless reap a big bonanza by this find. Already a large number of speculators and business men, with pockets full of capital, are hurrying to the scene, intending to take advantage of the first openings. Wyoming is thirty-seven miles west of Rochester on the R. & S. Railroad."

Our correspondent sent us a specimen of the salt. It is apparently of a very pure quality, although slightly mixed with atoms of the superincumbent rock.

THE PRESIDENCY IN '80.

Views of an Enthusiastic Grantite—He Wants the Silent Man for a Third Term.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Paragraphs and editorials referring to the nomination of Gen. Grant for next President are beginning to multiply. This is significant as foreshadowing the popular sentiment or instinct of the people at large through their great organ, the press. "True this: beneath the rule of men entirely great the pen is mightier than the sword." The latest reference to Gen. Grant's nomination by the Republican party "as a foregone conclusion" comes from that distinguished candidate, Tom Hendricks, of Indiana. It was a favorite hobby with Frank Blair, Jr., that Gen. Grant was a deep and ambitious politician, who never meant to leave the White House alive!—that, unless the people arose in their might and dethroned the "despot on horseback now occupying the office of President, he would ride over the necks of the people, and on the ruins of their liberties establish a worse tyranny than were the 'effete monarchies of the Old World!'" We all remember how that brilliant demagogue with his latest breath insisted that he was the prophet, especially inspired, to proclaim to the American people how and by whom they were to be despoiled of their "blood-bought heritage of freedom!" Doubtless there were timid souls who believed the blatant politician. Many, who could not understand the grandeur and moral beauty of silence shown by Gen. Grant while twice holding the great office of President of this Republic, yet seeing the *method and amazing firmness* of his administration in all *essential particulars*, were in sincere doubt as to the influences that were at work in transforming the plain soldier into a despot, who would for selfish ends make ours a personal Government, pure and simple, after the pattern of Russia! Now we have seen how modestly, and yet how firmly, he pursued his course to the end of his term, and then quietly, like any other private citizen of the land, went abroad! And did his course not prove the sincerity of his declaration that he had "no policy to enforce against the will of the people"?

Have we not as Americans felt a thrill of pride and exultation at beholding the unparalleled honors which have been bestowed upon him? A spectacle to move the stoniest heart to gratitude we saw as he, our successful General and ideal citizen, was feted and honored by the Kings and nobles of the Old World! Is all this not significant, and as indicative of the high respect which is felt for Gen. Grant? How modestly he bore himself through all the pomp and circumstance of these royal honors! How a weak or selfish man would have been demoralized at such adulations of the rich and great, and been inclined to "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift might follow fawning"! In the storm and chaos of the field of battle unmoved, while weak men cowered as a reed shaken in the wind! Amid the conflicting passions and selfish schemes of hungry politicians, who moved upon him like an Army of Despair, he imperturbably exemplified the famous saying of Bunyan, "Every tub on its own bottom,"—an expression throughout all those trying years he was in the public eye of an *individuality* at once heroic and chivalrous,—more so by the contrast of his predecessor in office. Was there not something irresistibly attractive to the eye when a speech, or letter, or public paper bore his name or signature? And why? Because there was an earnest thinker and worker behind the utterance. Because there were no demagogical platitudes or flourishes of idle and meaningless rhetoric concealing the true purpose or intent of the speaker and writer! Because he used the simplest forms of language to express his ideas, and people understood his meaning! Because he had the moral courage to say what he meant, and there was never any doubt that he meant what he said. While his military and political opponents were inditing long and elaborate defenses of their character and conduct, he never swerved from doing his whole duty, and left the juggling of fine phrases to those who had the vanity to indulge in them. In war and in peace he was alike simple and straightforward, reserved and thoughtful, modest and unassuming, dignified and brave, in the best sense of these terms.

No man occupying the high position of President of the United States has been so mercilessly assailed and so malignantly traduced, vilified, and slandered as he. No man, in the midst of such unceasing vituperation and gross misrepresentation, has ever so well demonstrated the power and moral beauty of silence. No man, except Mr. Lincoln, in our history, has so well set an example for imitation of purity and directness of style, and lucidity and clearness of statement, as is proved by a critical examination of the writings of Gen. Grant. No man, in his utterances and speeches or writings, in war and peace, affords a better or more striking contrast of volubility (and the consequent lack of interest or respect which it evokes) to the cautious, measured, well-considered words of one with whom meaning and purpose are more than "glittering generalities."

The immediate predecessor of Gen. Grant gave the world assurance of a man who could talk like a magpie to any bummer of a Bohemian who chose to interview him. And "Andy," or "A. J." (as he was familiarly called by these same interviewers with the utmost contempt), exerted about as much influence in ventilating "my policy" as a garrulous old woman in her crooning mutterings would affect the rest of the population. And we saw the pitiable spectacle of an impeachment of a President because of this very tendency and practice of indulging in cheap talk. For the most "treasonable" utterance of "Andy"—whose bump of egotism was inordinate—was the phrase, "Congress is nothing more than a body hanging on the verge of the Government!" No wonder the scholastic Evarts and the stately Groesbeck with their combined eloquence and oratory saved us the disgrace of an impeachment! Who cared—what party cared—what Mr. Johnson cared whether from Alderman in a Tennessee village he became accidental President by virtue of his impudence and pretension? Will not history quietly assign him the place he created in her gallery as the one man who was brave and voluble in words, but the most unsuccessful, undiplomatic, and inefficient, if not the most blundering, President who ever sat in the chair! And is there now a doubt that Johnson's successor to the exalted station left vacant by the martyred President Lincoln was then, and in the light of events since "the deep damnation of his taking off," nothing short of a national calamity, whose only compensation was in the succession for two terms of the quiet, firm, single-minded, brave, and successful man, who in peace, as in war, is slow, prudent, cautious, steady, and reliable; who cannot be swerved from doing his full duty by the howls and curses of political traders and demagogues; who is

> As constant as the Northern Star,
> Of whose true, fix'd, and resting quality
> There is no fellow in the firmament!

The statement of Gen. Sherman in his Memoirs that Gen. Grant wrote more of his letters, orders, and reports with his own hand than any other General in the field, will be widely attested. Indorsements, often in cases of trivial importance even, were in the General's handwriting, or in faint pencil under the handwriting of some staff officer or headquarters clerk. He was always busy. When others spreed, or slept, or gambled, he was all absorbed with the mighty problem before him. He never stopped to ponder over questions or projects of "masterly inactivity," while scholarly and accomplished gentlemen in high places were inditing brilliant effusions and indulging in showy theories as to the conduct of the War, and prating of parallel lines and slow strategic movements which would "conquer a peace," when stereotyped invitations to our "chivalrous foe" seemed to be, "Gentlemen, please lay down your arms, and come to our loving embrace." Gen. Grant was also stereotyped, but in another way, to-wit: "*I propose to move immediately upon your works!*" or "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

We were prolific of Generals during the War who, to paraphrase Bulwer, proved:

> The pen, with men not entirely great,
> Is mightier than the sword.

It is a cheap fling to sneer at Gen. Grant on the score of literary poverty.

It is just that class of Generals, so-called, who by their brave pens were fighting our deadly enemy, as it is the same genus among statesmen, so-called, who foment strife and make discord in time of peace by their unceasing and often venomous twaddle in the treatment of grave public questions.

The proposition to nominate Gen. Grant for next President meets with unbounded enthusiasm among the people, and why? Because the deep heart of the nation thanks Gen. Grant "with more than mortal eloquence." Thanks him for the courage, fidelity, and wisdom with which he led us through the red sea of war; for the steady, firm, consistent, and unequivocal course while occupying the Presidential chair; for his modesty, singleness, and purity; and above all,—aye, far above all,—for the simplicity, the faith, the strength, and the incorruptibility of his patriotism!

J. B.

A Further Spiritualistic Expose.

On Saturday we publish an account of the detection, at Lowell, Mass., of Mrs. Hannah Pickering, a famous "materializing" medium. On Wednesday night she was given an opportunity to vindicate herself. A seance was held at her own solicitation. She was thoroughly examined by two ladies before going into the cabinet, and was then confined by a mosquito-netting, nailed to the walls and floor. Several forms appeared. Finally she called for a light, when it was discovered that several tacks had been drawn from the netting, making a hole large enough to let her out. Pretending to be faint, she called her husband, fell on his bosom, and slyly tucked a large amount of white tarlatan under his vest, which he endeavored to conceal. Policeman Harris saw this, and at once drew it forth, demanding what it meant, when Pickering acknowledged, in the presence of all, that "it was a fraud." A committee of ladies again examined the medium, found her underclothing arranged differently, and a silk mustache, with pins, was found in one of her stockings. She exonerated her husband and Miss Meserve, her pianist, from all knowledge of her guilt. She said she found she had mysterious power some years ago, which she was tempted to help along by her own tricks. She said she was as genuine as any medium in the country, but in her opinion such a thing as spirit communication with mortals is impossible.

It is a terrible give-away when a temperance-lecturer, pausing in his speech to take a drink of water, sets the glass down and lazily reaches out toward the end of the table for a couple of coffee-grains.—*Burdette.*

ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS.

HELP!
FOR THE WEAK, NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED!

The afflicted can now be restored to perfect health and bodily energy, without the use of medicine of any kind.

PULVERMACHER'S
ELECTRIC BELTS
AND BANDS,

For self-application to any part of the body, meet every requirement.

The most learned physicians and scientific men of Europe and this country indorse them.

These noted Curative appliances have now stood the test for upward of thirty years, and are protected by Letters-Patent in all the principal countries of the world. They were decreed the only Award of Merit for Electric Appliances at the great World's Exhibitions—Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere—and have been found the most valuable, safe, simple, and efficient known treatment for the cure of disease.

READER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

and wish to recover the same degree of health, strength, and energy as experienced in former years? Do any of the following symptoms or class of symptoms meet your diseased condition? Are you suffering from ill-health in any of its many and multifarious forms, consequent upon a lingering, nervous, chronic or functional disease? Do you feel nervous, debilitated, fretful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listless, moping, unfit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are your kidneys, stomach, or blood, in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia or aches and pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years and find yourself harassed with a multitude of gloomy symptoms? Are you timid, nervous, and forgetful, and your mind continually dwelling on the subject? Have you lost confidence in yourself and energy for business pursuits? Are you subject to any of the following symptoms: Restless nights, broken sleep, nightmare, dreams, palpitation of the heart, bashfulness, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, pimples and blotches on the face and back, and other despondent symptoms? Thousands of young men, the middle-aged, and even the old, suffer from nervous and physical debility. Thousands of females, too, are broken down in health and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect prolong their sufferings. Why, then, further neglect a subject so productive of health and happiness when there is at hand a means of restoration?

PULVERMACHER'S
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cure these various diseased conditions, after all other means fail, and we offer the most convincing testimony direct from the afflicted themselves, who have been restored to

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY,

after drugging in vain for months and years.

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AMUSEMENTS.

HERSHEY MUSIC HALL.
(Madison-st., Opposite M'Vicker's.)
LAST TWO DAYS
OF THE WONDERFUL
MIDGETS
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
July 5 and 6, Afternoon and Evening.
Admission, 25 cents.
Milwaukee, July 3.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.
THIS EVENING AND ALL THE WEEK.
THE STANDARD NOVELTY COMPANY
PAT ROONEY, Harry G. Richmond, Blanche Correlli, Chas. Diamond, Julietta Nault, Allen Sisters.
JOHN HART, A. C. Moreland, Victoria North, The Wymans, Clifton and Fox, C. A. Avery.
Extra Performance Sunday Evening.
Matinee Saturday at 2:30 p. m.
Prices of Admission—25, 50, and 75 cts.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Friday Evening and Saturday Matinee, positively last performances of
A CELEBRATED CASE.
To-night—BENEFIT OF MR. C. F. COGHLAN.
Saturday Evening—BENEFIT OF MISS SARA JEWETT, when will be presented for the last time,
THE MOTHER'S SECRET.
Monday, July 8, 1878—First representation in Chicago of Sardou's famous Comedy Drama—AGNES.

STEAMER FLORA.
Programme of excursions for this week, ending July 6, from Clark-st. bridge:
Friday, July 5—On the Lake at 2:30 p. m.; On the Lake at 7:00 p. m.
Saturday, July 6—On the Lake at 2:30 p. m.; to Michigan City at 6:30 p. m., returning Sunday, July 7, at 11:30 a. m.
Brown's Saratoga Brass and String Bands on board. Fare to Michigan City and return, $1; all others, round trip, 50 cents.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY............Proprietor and Manager.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE GREAT SUCCESS.
GRAND BENEFIT OF JOHN DILLON.
Lottie Allen, and Powerful Dramatic Company, in Dion Boucicault's Greatest Irish Drama, THE COLLEEN BAWN; or, BRIDE OF GARRYOWEN.
Also Farce, "Jones' Baby."
Monday—GRAND ITALIAN OPERA—DI MURSKA.
Sale of reserved seats commences this day.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS OF
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
LAST GRAND MATINEE To-morrow at 2 p. m.
Prices, 25 and 50 cents.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

United States Senator T. W. Ferry, of Michigan, is stopping at the Palmer House.

Sir John Coode, J. C. Coode, C. and S. Drummond, London, Eng., are at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The Board of Review of South Chicago met yesterday at 12:30 as a matter of form. No business was done, because there was none to do. Another meeting will be held to-day at 2 o'clock.

But little business was done at the railroad offices yesterday, most of the officials having gone out of town to spend the Fourth. Excursion trains were run on all the roads, and most of them did well.

In yesterday's TRIBUNE appeared an item to the effect that two pictures painted by J. Joy Robinson, and on exhibition at the Lydian Art-Gallery, had been attached for a debt of $30. It should have been mentioned in that connection that the debt was that of Mr. Robinson, and not of the Lydian Gallery.

A cable dispatch received in this city yesterday from Paris brings the gratifying intelligence that a Chicago firm have carried off high honors at the Universal Exposition, in the award to them of the silver medal for hemlock soleleather. The recipients of the medal are Messrs. Walker, Oakley & Co., of 179 and 181 Lake street.

Fire-Engine Company No. 4, corner of North avenue and Larrabee street, commanded by Capt. Mullen, was yesterday presented with a beautiful flag purchased for them by admiring citizens of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards. The presentation was made by a delegation of citizens headed by Police-Lieutenant John Baus.

Henry Hinderkieser, the man who was injured Wednesday by the explosion of a rendering vat at Arnold Bros.' establishment, No. 147 West Randolph street, died yesterday morning about 7 o'clock. The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock to-day at No. 143 West Randolph street. The unfortunate man has few friends in this country. He has a wife in Germany from whom he separated several years ago.

At about 10 o'clock yesterday morning William Fairbrother, of No. 272 North Union street, found the body of Miss Emma Carr, who was drowned on the 26th ultimo off the excursion steamer Flora, floating in the lake off Jackson street and near the Government pier. The body was taken first to Undertaker Sheldon's place opposite the Madison Street Station, and thence to the residence, No. 435 Western avenue. The Coroner will hold an inquest at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the West Madison Street Station. It is said by those who witnessed the remains, and who knew the young lady when alive, that there was no disfigurement or discoloration, which is somewhat remarkable considering the length of time the body was in the water.

Between the hours of 12 and 2 yesterday morning, August Bernauer, a prisoner in the Twenty-second Street Station, succeeded in hanging himself by the neck until he was dead. He succeeded in swinging off his life by fastening an old cotton handkerchief about the top cross-bar of the cell front, and joining this to an old belt which he usually wore about his waist, but which he then fastened about his neck. Then he jumped off the bench, giving the body a fall of about two feet. Deceased was a German about 30 years of age, and came to this country about a year ago. He residing with a wife and three children at No. 1412 Shurtleff avenue, and leaves them almost destitute. He was a good machinist, but was an excessive drinker, and was drunk at the time of his arrest upon a disorderly warrant procured by his wife, who says he threw her out of a window. In last November he was arrested for beating her, and as a punishment served three months in the House of Correction. A man named Patrick Farrell, who was locked up in the same cell with Bernauer, did not hear him making any noise, and did not know that he had hung himself until informed by the station-keeper.

The marriage of Mr. Max Eppenstein and Miss Louise Max, the stepdaughter of Mr. Leopold Basch, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at Mr. Basch's residence, No. 513 Carroll avenue. The house was handsomely decorated with flowers, and extensive preparations had been made in the matter of refreshments, so that the attendants at the wedding celebrated at one and the same time the marriage and the glorious Fourth. The bride was attired in white brocaded satin, and was ornamented with orange-blossoms and diamonds. The Misses Levy and Franks acted as bridesmaids, and Messrs. Jones and Franks as groomsmen. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Gersoni. At 9 o'clock the young people took the train for the East, expecting to be away about seven weeks and visit Europe before their return. The gifts were numerous and handsome, and included a mahogany and satin parlor-set of seven pieces from Mr. Samuel Jones; cluster diamond ring and ear-rings from the groom; centre-table, Mr. Jacob Frank; album, Mrs. Franks; album, Messrs. Leahey; opera-glasses, Mr. and Mrs. McKay; silver tea-set, Mr. McClellan; silver water-pitcher, goblets, and salver, Mr. Stock; pendant silver water-pitcher, Mr. McConville, of New York; half-dozen solid silver tablespoons, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Marks; silver stand and cut-glass decanters, Mr. Leahy; pickle caster, Mr. Hart; silver cake basket, Mr. Moses; draft for $1,000, Mr. Max, of Australia, uncle of the bride; bedroom set, Mr. Leopold Basch; grand square piano, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Basch. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Max Eppenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Basch, Mr. and Mrs. Max, Mr. and Mrs. Franks, Mr. and Mrs. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. Kerns, Mr. and Mrs. Bensaboot, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts of Green Bay, Mr. Leahy, Mr. M. A. McClellan of New York, Mr. Cread of New York, Mr. and Mrs. James Stock, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Moses, Mr. Summerfeld, Mr. Jones, Mr. Jacob Franks, and others.

CRIMINAL.

Yesterday was a good day for a revengeful man to quietly get even with his enemies. Some one seized the opportunity to frighten Officer Swanson, of the Armory, nearly out of his wits. While asleep in bed, a large bullet of 32-calibre crushed through his bedroom window and flattened itself against the bed-post, only a few inches from his head.

Yesterday morning Peter Bain, an employe of the *Times*, called at the gun-store of E. Grimm to purchase cartridges for a rifle. The gunmaker identified it as one of two rifles recently stolen from Sharpshooters' Park, and owned by A. Feirer, who keeps a shooting-gallery under Folz' Hall. Detective Heinzman arrested Bain, but later in the day succeeded in finding a lad named Peter Ryan, who admitted that he sold the rifle to Mr. Bain, who was at once set at liberty.

ALMOST A MURDER.

The nearest approach to a murder that was made during the day occurred at about 3:30 in the afternoon, near the corner of Fisk and Eighteenth streets. Two boys named Joseph Schnellbarger, 16 years of age, and Charles Schubert, 14 years of age, who have for some time had a feud, met in play, and as usual fell out. During the quarrel Schubert is said to have remarked: "Look out, I am going to shoot you," and, as he said so, fired. The bullet entered his antagonist's side, passing through the ribs into the lungs. Schubert at once ran off, and up to a late hour had not been captured. The wounded boy was carried to his home, No. 49 Fisk street, and was there attended by Drs. Shanahan and Steboits, who probed unsuccessfully for the bullet. They think that the wound will prove fatal. Schubert resides at the corner of Nineteenth and Fisk streets. He bears a reputation for hot and fiery passion, and is consequently held in terror by all his playmates.

MAMIE STEVENS.

THE POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

The body of Mamie Young lay stiff and cold in death in the room at No. 342 West Congress street where she slowly and painfully during the past few days breathed out her life. There was the usual desire on the part of friends and neighbors, particularly of the feminine gender, to look on what was lovely in life, and from which the outlines of beauty had not departed even in death. Out of the many who called, however, but few were admitted. The grief of the mother and little sister, and even of the father, separated as he has been from the family ever since his troubles with his wife, was painful to behold. It showed itself in the most aggravated form in the afternoon, when Dr. Geiger, County Physician, and Dr. Mignault, his assistant, accompanied by several citizens, came to hold the post-mortem examination. The family was much averse to having the formality gone through with, and, urging that it would do no good whatever, begged with tears that it might be dispensed with. But forms of law are more powerful than human tears, and the unpleasant, but necessary, task proceeded. The body was removed from the bed on which it rested and placed on a heavy door near a window, where the physicians could have the benefit of the light. Dr. Landis and Dr. Brower, who had attended the sufferer, came in about this time, and rendered such advice and assistance as were necessary. The clothing having been removed, an incision was made in the scalp and the skull laid bare. The wound which proved fatal was the one in the face under the left eye. By opening the brain, the physicians found it very much congested, and, upon taking it out, the ball was found lodged in the left ventricle. There had been considerable effusion of blood through the whole brain, the ball having perforated the cavity of the eye, and passed through it to the vital organ. The cause of death was hemorrhage and congestion of the brain. Dr. Geiger remarked afterward that he had seldom succeeded in finding a ball so easily and so readily, adding, however, that to have taken it out while the girl lived would have been fatal, since, in order to do so, the head would have had to be cut open. According to Dr. Landis, she was paralyzed on one side from the moment he was first called in to see her. No effort was made to extract the ball which made the wound in the left shoulder, for the simple reason that the first wound alone was sufficient to have caused death.

CORONER DIETZSCH

arrived at the house before the post-mortem examination was concluded, and his assistant lost no time in summoning the following jurors, who looked at the body, and who will investigate the circumstances leading to the bloody taking off this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the West Madison Street Station: C. C. P. Holden, O. R. Burns, G. T. Colbert, G. Moore, John Heath, L. C. Whitcomb, William Kelly, C. Brennan, H. W. Grubbs, H. Bosch, F. W. A. Stockwell, F. J. Hoffman.

The poor girl's body was prepared for the grave during the afternoon hours succeeding the examination, and will probably be buried this morning, although neither time nor place had been definitely agreed upon when the reporters left the little home.

STEVENS

slept but little Wednesday night. "I was pretty blue, I tell you," he said yesterday, when the reporter stopped to see him in his cell. "I was hoping to hear that my wife would recover, and I would get clear, but the news you brought me early this morning put an end to all that. Well, I am very sorry. It is pretty rough. The tears came into my eyes this morning for the second time. I couldn't keep them back any longer."

As he spoke his hand shook, and his arm, as he leaned against the door, trembled. One could see that at last he was moved. The reporter asked him if he desired a speedy trial, and he answered that he didn't want to stay in there any longer than necessary. He wanted it settled one way or the other, but he supposed his lawyer would manage that, and if he had to stay in five years he could stand it, although it wouldn't be very pleasant. He took it for granted that the Coroner's jury would hold him to the Criminal Court, and seemed to anticipate all the steps that would be taken in the case until it should at last come to trial. Several friends called on him yesterday morning, among them Mr. Todd, his late employer, who brought him in a crate of red plums and two or three boxes of blackberries. All of his visitors tried in some way to express their sympathy with him, although some of them made clumsy work of it.

THERE WAS AN ANIMATED DISCUSSION

in the "cage" at the jail day before yesterday between Stevens and W. W. O'Brien, the latter claiming that he was Stevens' lawyer, and the former denying it. Mr. Trude, who has been engaged by Stevens, stood by and listened to the conversation. O'Brien claimed that his services had been engaged by Stevens through Pat Feeney. Stevens denied that, and stated that, when he came up for a hearing before Justice Morrison, Monday morning, Feeney was the only lawyer present, and he had used his services, but merely for that particular occasion. Mr. Trude spoke up and said Stevens had sent three different messages over to him, and that he had taken the case without any certainty at all as to his fees. Then Mr. O'Brien, seeing that the case was gone from him, expressed to Stevens his opinion regarding that individual with great force and fluency.

ACCIDENTS.

Dr. Buckley also attended August Lopke, 12 years of age, wounded in the left shoulder by a pistol wad. Not serious.

Toney Queensland, 32 years of age, residing at No. 194 Park avenue, while fooling with a revolver, accidentally shot away the forefinger of his left hand.

At 8 o'clock in the evening G. P. Preston, 12 years of age, residing at No. 551 Throop street, while using a powder-pistol, shot himself in the left wrist, narrowly missing the artery.

Mrs. Tansey, residing at No. 188 West Twelfth street, while standing in the rear of her house, was shot in the left cheek by some unknown person. The wound is not considered dangerous.

Fred Roesow, 19 years of age, residing at No. 533 Jefferson street, was shot through the left hand by the premature discharge of his revolver. Dr. Buckley cut the ball from the back of the hand, and fears that lockjaw may set in.

At 5:30 last evening Gustave Graffke, aged 9 years, residing at No. 149 Thirteenth street, while using a powder-pistol near the corner of Loomis and Thirteenth streets, shot himself in the left arm. The wound is not serious.

At 4:45 in the afternoon Patrick Hannon, of No. 431 West Erie street, was wounded in the right leg, below the knee, by a bullet fired by some unknown person in the base-ball park. Dr. E. H. Pratt extracted the ball, and sent Hannon to his home.

At 2:40 p. m. Henry Mangus lost an eye while standing on the corner of Halsted and Canalport avenue. The bullet was extracted, and the wound, though serious, is not apt to prove fatal. Henry is 15 years of age, and resides at No. 23 Lisle street. He does not know who fired the shot.

About noon a boy named John C. Kruger, 11 years old, living at No. 13 Avon place, while passing through the alley in rear of Congress street and between Hoyne and Leavitt streets, was shot in the right leg, above the knee, by some unknown person. Dr. Webster extracted the ball, and says the wound is not serious.

William Kelly, a 17-year-old boy, residing at 922 Arnold street, while celebrating with a pistol yesterday, accidentally received a bullet in the palm of his right hand, whence it coursed through his wrist-joint towards the elbow, where it was cut out by Dr. D. A. K. Steele. The boy will celebrate with a stiff wrist hereafter.

At about 4:30 in the afternoon, Samuel Donnelly, 12 years of age, while playing Fourth of July with an old and rusty Centennial fire-lock, accidentally shot himself in the left arm, inflicting quite a dangerous wound, a large piece of flesh having been torn away by the explosion. He was attended to by Drs. Shanahan and Steboltz, who fear that the boy may lose his arm.

Two boys, James Hayes and Samuel Leoni, residing at No. 102 Van Buren street, were loading a pistol from a quantity of loose gunpowder, when another boy threw a lighted fire-cracker into it, which caused an explosion, seriously injuring the eyes and upper half of the body of the boy Hayes. Leoni is less seriously injured, and Dr. J. B. Walker, who was called in, says both will recover.

At 8 o'clock in the morning Anthony Whalen, 24 years of age, residing at No. 818 Hinman street, while fooling with his revolver, accidentally discharged it, the bullet entering the upper part of the right lung. Drs. Lee and Mullan, who attended, fear that the wound will prove fatal. The patient was removed to the residence of his parents, No. 669 Hinman street. He was in the employ of Capt. Cohen's private police force.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning an Italian named John Poma, while loading his pistol as he was walking along Chicago avenue, accidentally discharged it, the bullet lodging in the right leg of John Glibreath, 15 years of age, who was standing at the corner of Chicago avenue and Townsend street. The wounded boy was taken to his home, No. 215 Townsend street, and attended by Dr. Simpson. Poma was arrested and locked up by Officer Rohan.

One of the saddest accidents reported during the day was one that occurred at Ogden Grove. Freddie Sylvester, 17 years of age, residing at No. 371 North Franklin street, and William Mulligan, 14 years of age, residing at the corner of Wendell and Franklin streets, together attended the picnic. They engaged in shooting at a mark, and as Mulligan was cocking his revolver it accidentally slipped and went off, the bullet striking his companion just under the left eye, inflicting a very serious wound, very similar to that which caused the death of Mamie Stevens. The injured boy promptly received medical attendance, but all efforts to find the ball proved futile. He was brought to his home, and the physicians who there attended him fear that he will not recover. Mulligan was not arrested, as the Sylvester family believe it was purely accidental.

SUICIDE.

DISAPPOINTED IN LOVE.

Upon a lounge in Room 11 Parker's Block, northeast corner of Madison and Halsted streets, at about 5 o'clock last evening, J. C. Eaton, a shipping clerk in the employ of Easton & Co., No. 14 South Canal street, committed suicide by shooting himself below the nipple on the left side, and also in a spot very convenient to his left ear. Mr. B. F. Felch, lawyer, heard the shots first. He communicated the fact as soon as possible to Dr. Vincent, who in turn reported it to Dr. Bradley, both of whom are occupants of the building. All efforts were used to save the man's life, but to no purpose. There was some delay by reason of the fact that yesterday was the Fourth of July. There was more or less shooting in the vicinity, and the reported shots were not at once noticed by the inmates of the building.

A woman in Sycamore, Ill., is supposed to be at the bottom of the affair. Young Eaton was employed as agent here of the Marsh Harvester Company of Sycamore. Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock he went there, as is stated, to see a young lady. At 4 o'clock last evening, he came back. At 5 he committed suicide, as before recorded.

Deceased was 23 years of age.

The remains were sent to his father's residence, No. 255 Park avenue. His relatives assume that they do not know what the cause was, but presume that it was merely a jilt in some love affairs. So far as could be ascertained, the young man himself left no letters or other explanation of his troubles.

Where a Georgia Court Was Held.

Franklin News.

On Saturday, at the court ground in Blackankle, Ga., the magistrate took his seat on a wagon, which was standing in the shade of a tree, and commanded the bailiff to open the Court. The command was obeyed, and the first case on the docket was called, the witnesses examined, and the case ready for discussion by the lawyers, Col. M. and the Hon. D., who mounted the wagon, one on the tongue and the other on the coupling-pole. The bailiff took his stand at the breast tree to move the wagon in the shade as the sun passed around.

Capital Punishment Among Sparrows.

Utica Herald.

In the cornice over the Utica Court-House is a large colony of sparrows. Last week one of the number committed some offense and was brought up before one of the older birds and a large jury. The offender must have been guilty beyond doubt, as the trial was a brief one. Within an hour the wicked bird was seized by four others, and in spite of its struggles a cord attached to a bracket was twisted around its neck; when all was secure the bird was dropped and it quickly strangled. The victim's body still hangs from one of the pillars of the temple of justice, a warning to all other offenders against the laws of the sparrows.

WASHINGTON.

What the President and Secretary Sherman Think of the Potter Inquiry.

The Former Designates It as the Fizzle of the Age.

Senator Kellogg Interviewed Regarding the Election of 1876.

Official Figures Produced Showing the Election of the Hayes Ticket.

One of the Weak Points in the Case of Fitz-John Porter.

HAYES AND SHERMAN.

INTERVIEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—In conversation at Wilkesbarre to-day, the President said to a reporter of the *News* of this city, that, after returning to Washington and disposing of the accumulated business, he will arrange to attend the soldiers' reunion at Newark, O., two weeks hence, if nothing interferes. Being informed that the Potter Committee had adjourned for a week, he remarked that it was of small consequence whether they were in session or enjoying a recess; that the whole affair so far was a farce,—an example, indeed, of much cry and little wool; or, more correctly, no wool at all. If they had accomplished anything, it was the reaffirming by Congress of his title, which was probably what they did not start out to do. He thought certain Republicans, some of whom he named, originated the affair, and were conducting its operations under cover. The President is in excellent health and spirits, bearing the fatigues of endless speeches, reviews, and handshakings like a veteran.

SECRETARY SHERMAN

is beset with inquiries here about resumption and the probable duration of the hard times. He replies that he is confident resumption will be accomplished before Congress meets, and that business will then greatly improve. Referring to Weber's testimony that he (Weber) had burned the alleged Sherman letter, the Secretary says that the story has been concerted within ten days. The idea that Weber would have burned the letter is absurd, and Mr. Sherman thinks such a story will deceive no one acquainted with the darkness of Louisiana politics. The Secretary says that, if he had the most distant recollection of having written the alleged letter, he would acknowledge it promptly, for there is much in it that he would have said had he been writing at that time, but he has no recollection whatever of having written a letter to Anderson and Weber at any time.

LOUISIANA.

AN INTERVIEW WITH SENATOR KELLOGG.

"Do you think Mr. Sherman wrote that letter?" said a TRIBUNE reporter to Senator Kellogg last evening.

"No, and for two reasons: First, because it is improbable,—he is too discreet; and, second, he told me he never wrote it."

"You are to testify before the Potter Committee, are you not?"

"It is uncertain, but I suppose so."

"What points will you make?"

"I can tell better when I know their line of inquiry."

"Tell me something."

"Sit down," said the Senator. Then he went on:

"So far as these questions as to whether Mr. Sherman wrote the letter to Anderson, as to the Anderson-Weber agreement,—whether the testimony given by Mrs. Jenks, Anderson, or Weber is true,—they import little. The real question involved in the investigation, as disclosed by the resolution of inquiry, is whether there was a conspiracy by which the parishes of East and West Feliciana were declared by the Returning Board to be Republican when the Democrats were entitled to them. There are no two parishes, of all the parishes in the State, where the Returning Board threw out the polls upon the ground either of intimidation, or fraud, or irregularities in the conduct of the election officers, that I would as soon, from choice, risk the issue of whether the Republicans were entitled to Louisiana in the election of 1876, as upon the two Parishes of East and West Feliciana. I never have doubted, and I do not think, in view of all the facts, that any reasonable man can doubt, that there was a deliberate determination on the part of the Democratic party in the election of 1876 to carry the State in the face of the facts they knew to exist, that the Republicans were largely in the majority if they were allowed to vote."

"Have you figures to show that?"

"Yes. [He pulled some memoranda from his valise.] The registered vote of the State in 1872, 1874, and 1876, as indeed at every election since reconstruction, showed a

VERY LARGE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

The plan of campaign in 1876, on the part of the Democrats, as disclosed by their conduct, was by intimidation and violence in several large Republican parishes—parishes that had been uniformly Republican since reconstruction, in fact among the most reliable and strongest Republican parishes in the State—to destroy the Republican majority in those parishes—to bring about a condition of things that there would be no majority, at least to count for the Republicans. There was more or less violence and intimidation in fifteen or seventeen parishes, but there were five parishes, known to be Republican, that were especially selected for the purposes of overcoming the Republican majorities by violence. These were East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, Ouachita, and Moorehouse. To illustrate this determination, I'll take the first two. West Feliciana is upon the Mississippi River, adjoining the Mississippi line; directly east is East Feliciana. See what the political complexion of East Feliciana has been. The first registration since the War was taken under Federal auspices in 1867. It showed 529 white, 1,674 colored. The vote for Governor in 1868, when Warmoth ran, was: Republican, 1,183; Democratic, 846. The vote for Electors in the same year, when Seymour ran against Grant, and when the Republicans abstained from voting because the Knights of the White Camelia had

POSSESSION OF THE STATE,

and when the terrorism was such that less than 300 Republican votes were polled in New Orleans, where the Republicans had a registered vote of over 14,000,—at that election there were 644 Republican votes cast in East Feliciana. The population, by the census of 1870, of this parish was 4,106 whites and 9,393 colored. The vote at the election of 1870 was: Republican, 1,273; Democratic, 803. The registration of 1872, which was made under the auspices of the Democratic party, there not being a registration or election officer in the parish identified with the Republican party, showed 1,100 and 2,350 colored. At the election of that year, held under Democratic auspices exclusively, the vote was: Kellogg (Rep.), 1,690; McEnery (Dem.), 658. In that vote for Governor both parties and both Returning Boards agreed,—neither the registration nor the result being disputed. The registration of 1874 showed 855 white to 1,891 colored. The vote of 1874, which was not be disputed by either party, was: Republican, 1,688; Democratic, 845. The registration of 1876 showed 1,004 white to 2,127 colored. The vote in that year, it will be remembered, showed Republican, none; Democratic, 1,728,—more than 700 over the entire white vote in the parish.

"That is pretty conclusive that there was bulldozing."

"The figures speak for themselves. Now as to West Feliciana. Under the reconstruction acts of Congress, the registration in 1867 showed 275 white to 1,689 colored. The vote for Governor in 1868 was: Republican 1,210; Democratic 374. The vote for Electors in the same year, when, as I said, few Republicans in the State voted, was: Republican, 1,236; Democratic, 648. This was one of the very few parishes in the State that at that election gave a Republican majority. The population of this parish, by the census of 1870, was: White, 1,283; colored, 8,915. The vote in November, 1870, was: Republican, 1,174; Democratic, 303. The registration of 1872, made under Democratic auspices, showed 521 white, to 2,084 colored. The vote for Governor that year, both parties and both Returning Boards agreeing, was: Kellogg (Rep.), 1,477; McEnery (Dem.), 320. The registration of 1874 showed 442 white to 1,620 colored. The vote at the election in that year was: Republican, 1,358; Democratic, 501. In 1874, it will be remembered, there was

A GREAT DEAL OF VIOLENCE

in the State, and the White League had its origin; and in the September previous occurred the great riots in New Orleans, when the State Government was for the time being overthrown. By the registration of 1876, there were 399 white to 2,213 colored, yet at the election in November, 1876, the Democrats claimed several hundred majority on the face of the returns. Look at these two parishes. The Democrats claimed at the election in 1876 over 2,000 majority, when the registered vote showed more than three colored to one white man, when there had always been large Republican majorities in those parishes, and in the face of the fact that over 95 per cent of the blacks, when allowed to do so, voted the Republican ticket, as shown in all the other parishes where there was a fair and peaceful election, in several of which, where the races were nearly equally divided, the Republicans elected their ticket. To illustrate: In the Parishes of Assumption, Lafourche, and Terrebonne, composing a Senatorial District, electing one Senator and two Representatives to each parish, where the races are nearly equally divided, at the election in 1876 the Republicans elected their Senator and all of the six Representatives upon the face of the returns, and by the admission of the Democracy. There is another singular fact in connection with these parishes. In 1874, it will be remembered, there was a dispute regarding them, out of which grew the troubles that were adjusted by the

SO-CALLED WHEELER COMPROMISE.

Under the award made by the Wheeler Committee, composed of Democratic Congressmen as well as Republicans, all agreeing, the Representatives from these parishes and the Senator were given to the Democrats. At the election in 1876 we redeemed every one of them, thus reversing the finding of the Committee. Now those parishes lie in the same section of the State, commencing with Assumption and running south, only they are on the other side of the river. In them there were peaceful and fair elections, and the result shows the strength of my statement that, where there was such an election, and the Republicans were allowed to rule, they voted with great unanimity the Republican ticket. And it showed the strength and vigor of the Republican organization, because those parishes are known as close ones. So you see, by the record I have given you of the relative strength of the parties in East and West Feliciana, why I am willing to rest our case upon those two parishes. Of course I have said nothing about the acts of violence perpetrated in those parishes. They were numerous, and are easily demonstrated, as they have been repeatedly and conclusively before Congressional Committees. I am only showing that from the data, it is easily deducible that there was intimidation and that there was violence, and the effect of it. Now let me give you a few figures regarding the whole State to justify the claim of the Republicans that they carried it, and I put this argument also upon the relative strength of the parties and the well-known fact that, where there was a peaceful election, and where the colored men were allowed to vote, they voted with great unanimity the Republican ticket. In forty parishes, where it was admitted on all hands that the election was fair and peaceful, the colored registration in 1876 was 87,999, and the white 72,034, showing a colored majority of 15,765. Those forty parishes returned 65,747 Republican votes and 59,392 Democratic votes, a Republican majority of 6,353. In the seventeen parishes where there was

MORE OR LESS INTIMIDATION,

five of them which have large Republican majorities being thoroughly terrorized, there was a colored registration of 27,209 and a white registration of 20,320, a colored majority of 6,949, almost half as large as the registered colored majority in all the rest of the State. But the vote in those seventeen parishes showed only 10,970 Republicans to 21,123 Democrats. Thus, with a colored majority of nearly 7,000 registered they cast a Democratic majority of 10,153. In the Parishes of East Baton Rouge, Caldwell, De Soto, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, Lafayette, Moorehouse, Natchitoches, Ouichita, and Webster there were in 1876, 19,174 colored and 11,212 white voters registered, a colored majority of 7,962. In the same parishes there was cast, as claimed by the Democrats, 14,310 Democratic and 8,489 Republican votes, a Democratic majority of 6,021. As to the Legislature, the Democrats admitted that, upon the face of the returns, we had elected sixty members of the Lower House and one Independent Republican—sixty-one being a quorum. They admitted also that, on the face of the returns, we had elected new Senators which, together with those holding over, would make within three of a quorum, but themselves counting all of these large Republican parishes, which were terrorized against us, the five that I have mentioned as being especially Republican, and especially terrorized—East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, Moorehouse and Ouichita—sending two Senators and eleven Representatives. Now, if those parishes that had always in the most troublous and doubtful times been given to us as Republican—sending Republican members to the Legislature—had been counted with those that the Democrats admitted to have been elected on the face of the returns, we would have had

ELEVEN MAJORITY

on a joint ballot. But there is another point to be considered. I said in the outset that the clear, palpable intention of the opposition was to adopt a policy by which the majority in the large Republican parishes would be thrown out. They claim that they carried the State by about 7,000 majority. By terrorizing those five parishes they not only broke down our Republican majority, but they claimed a Democratic majority, procured by intimidation and fraud in all those parishes. Their original intention was simply to make a condition of things that would destroy our majority in those Republican parishes. Had we been permitted to cast our legitimate and uniform vote in those parishes, the majority, with the vote of the rest of the State, would, upon the face of the returns, unquestionably have given our National and State ticket a majority, and given us eleven majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. These figures I submit, without going into the question of actual occurrences of violence and intimidation, which are numerous and have been well established, to any fair and candid man, show a case for the Republicans too strong to be affected by partisan prejudices, mere assertions, or perjured witnesses. They show conclusively that there was intimidation, and also its effect.

FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

A POINT NOT NOTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.—In the Fitz-John Porter trial an important point is attempted to be made for Porter that neither McDowell nor Pope knew of Longstreet's presence in Porter's front Aug. 29, two days afterwards. A writer in the *Republican* here claims to have original proof that this claim of Porter's is false. He says he has in his possession the original copy of the order written by one of Gen. Pope's staff officers, dated Bristow Station, Aug. 27, 1862, which sets forth very pointedly Gen. Pope's knowledge of the whereabouts of the enemy at that time.

THE ORDER

was directed to Maj.-Gen. Reno, and reads as follows:

BRISTOW STATION, Aug. 27, 1862—9 p. m.—*To Maj.-Gen. Reno:* March at the earliest dawn of day with your whole command on Manassas Junction. Jackson, Ewell, and A. P. Hill are between Gainesville and the place, and if you are prompt and expeditious we shall bag the whole crowd. McDowell advances upon Manassas Junction from Gainesville at the same hour, Kearney on Bristow. As you value success, be off by the earliest blush of dawn. Acknowledge receipt of this, and don't stop to look for roads, and, if necessary, have guards with your trains. Push across the country wherever artillery can be hauled. I rely on your speed. JOHN POPE,
Major-General Commanding.

The writer says Pope's idea of

BAGGING THE WHOLE CROWD

occurred to him after Jackson succeeded in getting into his rear by forced marches after Banks' battle at Cedar Mountain. Porter should have been up at that time or the next morning after the date of the foregoing order for the purpose of aiding in surrounding Jackson and capturing him before the remainder of Longstreet's force could come to his rescue, but Porter

FAILED TO MARCH IN TIME,

and although Reno, McDowell, and Kearney got in motion as described in the order, Jackson succeeded in effecting a junction with Longstreet's main column on the afternoon of the 28th. Gibbons' brigade, the advance of McDowell's column, met these forces of Longstreet's between Gainesville and Groveton, on the Warrenton pike, and fought them that night, nearly twenty-four hours before the time when Porter claims that neither McDowell nor Pope knew of Longstreet's whereabouts.

ENROLLING BILLS.

FRESH DISCOVERIES OF BLUNDERS—UTTER INCOMPETENCY OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE—DRUNKEN AND CORRUPT CLERKS.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The discovery of the omission of the Arkansas Hot Springs paragraph from the Sundry Civil Appropriation act, as enrolled by clerks of the House, has led to a careful examination of that and other General Appropriation acts passed at the last session of Congress. Thus far two other important errors have been discovered, one of which is in the Sundry Civil act, and the other in the Post-Office Appropriation. The additional omission discovered in the enrollment of the Sundry Civil act is more important and inexcusable than the error with reference to the Hot Springs, and may seriously interfere with, if not frustrate, the intention and action of Congress, touching the funding of certain obligations of the District of Columbia. A paragraph in the Sundry Civil bill, as passed by both Houses, authorized the Commissioners of this District to issue bonds for the purpose of funding certain other bonds issued by the old corporations of Washington and Georgetown, amounting in the aggregate to about $283,000. The funding bonds authorized are to run thirty years, and it was provided they should bear interest at not exceeding 5 per cent. There was a difference between the two Houses touching the rate of interest, the House having fixed it at 6, and the Senate at 5, per cent. The latter rate was adopted by the Conference Committee, but through some inadvertence the item as amended by the conferees was not inserted in their report. The omission was discovered by one of the Enrolling Clerks several hours before the bill was enrolled, and a joint resolution was passed, authorizing the correction to be made. Through some unaccountable blunder of the Enrolling Clerks the rate of interest was left blank in the enrolled bill, and it was thus signed by the President. That portion of the act relating to these bonds reads as follows: "Said bonds shall be payable thirty years after date in sums of $1,000 each, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding — per centum, as shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury." It will be noticed that no rate of interest is named, and as neither the Secretary of the Treasury nor the Commissioners can remedy the omission, it is believed that the effect of the blunder will be to defeat the funding operations till correction can be made by Congress. The other mistake occurred in the enrolment of the Post-Office Appropriation act, and materially affects the compensation of Mr. Vail, Superintendent of Postal Railway Service. There was a difference between the two Houses on this subject, and the Conference Committee decided to pay Mr. Vail $3,500 a year, with no allowances for traveling or incidental expenses, and reported accordingly. In enrolling the bill the clerk made the paragraph read "$2,500 a year, with no allowances for traveling or incidental expenses," thus reducing the compensation provided by Congress for the Superintendent of Postal Railway Service $1,000 per annum. The responsibility for these errors rests entirely with the House Committee on Enrolled Bills, consisting of Messrs. Hamilton, Elam, Kenna, Van Vorhes, and Rainey. With the exception of Mr. Rainey, none of the Committee attended to their duties on the last night of the session, and they are, therefore, primarily accountable for all the mistakes in the bills enrolled during that period.

Touching the Post-Office Appropriation act, which passed both Houses on June 14, there was certainly ample time to enroll it properly, and the error therein is on that account wholly unpardonable. A reorganization of the Committee, as well as of the entire system of enrolling bills, should be insisted upon at the next session.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.—The next Cabinet meeting will probably be devoted to Mexican affairs. The Government is understood to have information that the action of the Diaz Administration is in contravention of the agreement made at the time of the recognition of Diaz. It was then supposed that Diaz would co-operate with our troops in protecting the border, even to joining the United States forces in pursuing the marauders south of the Rio Grande. But army officers are advised that the Mexican troops, at the time of McKinzie's recent raid, had direct orders from the Central Government to attack our forces in the event that they crossed the Rio Grande, and that superior numbers of United States troops alone prevented an encounter. One of the first acts of Gen. Ord on reaching San Antonio will be to again invite the co-operation of the Mexican authorities on the Mexican frontier in preventing, if possible, the Mexicans and Indians from raiding into Texas. In case of a refusal or neglect on the part of the Mexican authorities to co-operate, Gen. Ord will take the entire responsibility.

BOULDS BAKER.

Ben Butler's attempt to secure the immediate punishment of Boulds Baker for contempt will result in failure, even if the District-Attorney should feel authorized to take immediate action. The jury has just been discharged, and another will not be called until September or October. Consequently, Butler's forced construction of the law cannot become operative, and his machinery of the law cannot be set in motion. The Democrats threaten to commence prosecution for perjury against Jenks on the ground that his denial that he made the affidavit recently produced in New Orleans is false.

HOPEFUL.

The Republican committee is advised that there is reason to think the Republicans can carry the McKenley district in spite of the gerrymandering. The basis of confidence is that Democratic officials in the strong Democratic counties are defaulters, and the chances are the county will in consequence go Republican, and secure McKenley's election.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT SOCIETY

is making preparations for another appeal to the country. This will be made as soon as arrangements for strengthening its foundations are completed.

ERRORS IN DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATION.

are being daily discovered. Congress in a generous mood appropriated $1,500 for the worthy charity of a penny lunch for its poor of this district, conducted by Roberts. Yet the Democratic enrolling clerks have managed to make the appropriation inoperative.

THE GREAT NORTHERN HIGHWAY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BISMARCK, D. T., June 27.—Having reached the limits of my pilgrimage to the new Northwest, and the present terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, I am tempted to lay before your readers a brief summary of the impressions that have been forced upon my mind.

It is astonishing how little is really known in regard to this region, and how widespread have been the misrepresentations in regard to it. It is time that light should be shed upon a subject that has hitherto to a large extent been buried in the profoundest ignorance. For this purpose it is to be hoped that your journal will lend its powerful aid.

In spite of all the falsehoods that have been set afloat, and all the prejudice that has been thereby created, the fact still remains that the Northern Pacific Railroad is one of the grandest enterprises that have ever been undertaken. It will not be long, I am sure, before every true friend of the progress of this nation will be fully persuaded of the truth of what I have said.

But there are obstacles to be removed, and the chief among them is human ignorance,—ignorance of the character of the region along this Northern line, and ignorance of the incalculable benefits which its completion would bestow upon the country. When this incredible darkness is scattered, and the light begins to shine, as soon it will, every atom of honest antagonism to the further construction of the road will cease. The whole nation will not only give its consent, but will soon demand that it shall be built.

That portion of the road which has been already finished from Duluth to Bismarck is now doing a business, and is in a condition, that will compare favorably with any road in the country, and at the same time affords ample demonstration of the necessity and the inestimable value of the enterprise. From the head of Lake Superior to this point on the Upper Missouri, the distance is 450 miles. There is no finer line of road anywhere than this. Throughout this sweep of territory the line passes through a region whose incalculable worth is just beginning to be appreciated. The mineral wealth of Lake Superior no man can estimate, but it is safe to say that in its undeveloped treasures of copper and of iron, there is no richer district upon the globe.

From the lake, as you proceed westward, for a hundred miles the road passes through a vast forest, chiefly of pine, and tamarack, and spruce, which for centuries to come will furnish the fertile prairies beyond with an inexhaustible supply of lumber. Then comes one of the most beautifully-variegated districts that can be imagined, and which has been very properly termed the "park region" of Northern Minnesota.

The road then gradually descends into the Valley of the Red River, concerning whose amazing fertility the sober language of truth sounds like the wildest exaggeration. Here is a broad and beautiful valley, rivaling in size the State of New York, while throughout its wide area it is as fertile as a garden.

Among all the wonders of the world there is nothing more wonderful than this northern valley. When put entirely under cultivation it is estimated that this valley will produce not less than 300,000,000 bushels of wheat in a single season! and that, too, of the finest quality of grain.

Already the largest and the most prolific farms in the world are here, the details of whose productiveness would fill every mind with astonishment.

But for the building of the Northern Pacific Road, however, such miracles as these would not have been wrought in a thousand years. Scarcely one person in a thousand has any adequate idea of what has already been accomplished in this rich and marvelous region. It is no exaggeration to say that this Red River Valley, from the line of the Northern Pacific Road to Lake Winnepeg in the British Possessions, is the finest wheat-growing section upon the earth. I know not where another district of equal affluence and extent can anywhere else be found,—Minnesota alone perhaps excepted. Here one may ride through farms of from one to five miles in length, and embracing from 1,000 to 10,000 acres within their cultivated limits. All this has been silently brought to pass though the magic of the Northern Railway, upon which so much of undeserved censure and of obloquy have been cast.

The Northern Pacific has done wonders for the country already, while wonders equally great are only awaiting the extension of the road to spring into life. The whole Northwest should be a unit in behalf of this gigantic measure, and should leave no stone unturned that would contribute to its speedy completion.

The Northern Pacific so far as it has been built is in excellent condition, and what it has accomplished in the development of the northern district of Minnesota and Dakota is but an augury of what it will do for the vast region beyond the Missouri whenever the road shall be allowed by Congress to cross that river. From Lake Superior to Puget Sound there is no considerable tract of country along the line that is not capable of settlement, or which does not possess resources that will largely contribute to the wealth and welfare of the nation.

Those who have made themselves familiar with the region through which this great thoroughfare when extended will pass are enthusiastic in its praise.

It is to most people at present a terra incognito, but there is no doubt in the minds of those with whom I have conversed, and who have personally visited the country lying between the Upper Missouri and Puget Sound, in regard to its natural richness, or its admirable adaptation to the building of an inter-oceanic railway.

Of one thing I am convinced, and that is that, if our national Representatives could be induced to come out and see this country and pass over the line of the Northern Pacific, all honest antagonism on their part to the farther extension of the road would cease.

And why should they not thus come out? Let the Company invite them to do so, and perhaps they will be glad to avail themselves of such an opportunity. Let them come out here during the harvest time and behold the reapers at work amid these seas of golden grain, and there can be no doubt that the future success of the road would be assured. Its incomparable utility would be proved.

J. ESAIAS WARREN.

CROPS.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., July 4—The farmers generally of Jefferson and Dodge Counties commenced their haying this week, although some pieces were cut last week. On high lands the grass crop is heavy and of excellent quality. Clover especially has done well, and is yielding finely. Hay on low lands is thin and short, owing to the continuous rains, and many meadows and marshes are too wet to cut. Hay will be cut this season on a large number of meadows by hand, their wet condition preventing horses and machines from getting upon them.

Spring wheat is now heading out, and many pieces promise as well as in the earlier part of the season, while others will fall far short of calculations then made. A straw rust has appeared in many fields, injuring it more or less, and on low pieces the frequent rains have worked considerable damage to the crop, so that on the whole it is about reasonable to assume that, with no drawbacks in the weather line between now and harvest, the spring-wheat crop for these two counties may be set down as a full average yield. What few pieces of winter wheat there are look promising. It is now in the milk and will be soon harvested. The yield will be above the average. Some rye fields appear finely, others are not filling well, but a full average crop will be cut.

The fields of barley present a heavy appearance, and it is heading out in good shape. More than an average yield is expected. Oats are thick and heavy, good color, and promise an abundant return.

Corn is poor and backward, but has made rapid strides during the few warm days recently, and a favorable July might yet bring it up to a condition of fair promise. The frost that visited this section about May 20 had a most disastrous effect on the apples. Very few apple-trees will yield half a crop. Small fruits are doing better, but the currant worm is making great havoc with the currant-bushes, and in many gardens has destroyed nearly the entire currant crop.

Potatoes are doing well, and but few complaints are made of the ravages of the potato-bug. The season seems to have been favorable for vegetables of nearly all kinds.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

DWIGHT, Livingston Co., July 4.—The green backs of the growing corn glisten to-day in the sun like silver dollars. The prairies have never this season given such a promise for a good crop as they do to-day. It would seem as if the old saying, "If you can hide yourself in the corn on the Fourth of July, you will be able to husk it in the fall," would prove true. Farmers are daily becoming more and more encouraged. The air to-day is clear and warm. Everything in Nature rejoicing and taking new life from the rich, bountiful showers of yesterday.

PLEASANT MOUND, Bond Co., July 4.—Harvesting commenced. Quality equal to '77. Yield as good or better. Farmers think that the immediate sale of wheat will realize the best price. Corn is very uneven.

FAIRFIELD, Wayne Co., July 4.—Wheat mostly stacked. Yield of grain fully two-fold better than 1877. Quality unsurpassed. Feeling is to sell early. New wheat is now selling at 75. Oats heavy and fine. Corn will be a full average crop. To us down here it means a good crop of corn.

ROANOKE, Woodford Co., July 4.—Fine and heavy rain here Monday. Corn on well-drained land good. Winter wheat will be cut this week. Quality and yield better than for years. On high ground oats, rye, and barley look fine.

CARROLLTON, Greene Co., July 4.—Wheat up in the best condition. Grain No. 1. Crop of the county will average sixteen bushels. Threshing commenced. Much of the wheat will go on the market at once.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 4.—The weather for the past week has been a great blessing to the farmers, who smile with joy at the bright prospects before them. Corn, which was held in check with the cool weather, has received a push forward surprising to the oldest inhabitant. The yield of small grain will be good if the rust does not interfere.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

SAUK CENTRE, Stearns Co., July 4.—Owing to much wet, many fields of grain are badly down. With this exception, never looked better.

WATERVILLE, LeSueur Co., July 4.—Wheat, oats, and barley looking ordinarily well. A good deal of wheat will not go over ten bushels. On new land wheat is good. The average yield of wheat in the State will not be over sixteen or seventeen bushels, notwithstanding the reports of large crops.

WOODBURY, Washington Co., July 4.—Spring wheat is heading out. Very heavy. Some lodging. Barley badly down on rich land. Oats splendid. Very hot and sultry.

MORRIS, Stevens Co., July 4.—Spring wheat, barley, and oats are looking the very best that could be desired. No rust or lodging of grain. Promise good for a bountiful harvest.

KANDIYOHI, Kandiyohi Co., July 4.—Spring wheat is in a critical condition. It is very heavy. It is so thick, the stalk so slender and weak, that it is liable to lodge. Oats and barley are in the same condition.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

PAOLA, Miami Co., July 4.—Wheat all in shock. But little stacked. Berry plump. Yield better than '77. Most of the wheat will not be threshed until it has gone through the sweat. No general movement of grain from this region for some time. Corn looks fine.

COUNCIL GROVE, Morris Co., July 4.—Wheat harvested in fair order. Yield and quality superior to 1877. Will average twenty-five bushels to the acre. Some being shipped.

IOWA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

ORIENT, Adair Co., July 4.—Wheat has improved much within the last ten days. Rust leaving it. Heading out. Oats, barley, and rye heavy. Corn coming on finely.

NEW HAMPTON, Chickasaw Co., July 4.—Corn is making a rapid growth. Good stand. Spring wheat heading. Threatened with rust. Some complaint of chinch-bugs.

WEST SIDE, Crawford Co., July 4.—Spring wheat is not looking as well as it did a month ago. Corn is improving. Barley and rye look well.

GREENVILLE, Clay Co., July 4.—Spring wheat slightly rusted. Stand of corn good. Been mostly cultivated three times.

BUSSEY, Marion Co., July 4.—Spring wheat promises a full average crop. Oats and barley the same. Corn prospects not flattering.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

PLATTSMOUTH, Cass Co., July 4.—We are having a great deal of rain, but thus far no damage. Wheat is rusting on the leaves, but not on the stalk. Corn looks well, but backward.

CHAPMAN, Merrick Co., July 4.—Spring wheat good but rusty. We do not fear any injury from it. Barley and oats in good condition. Most of the corn laid-by.

GRAND ISLAND, Hall Co., July 4.—The late dry and warm weather has helped the corn wonderfully. Considerable spring wheat is affected by rust. Rye, barley, and oats are free from it. Spring wheat and oats are lodging some.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EDINBURG, Johnson Co., July 4.—Wheat all cut and never better, both in quantity and quality. Oats fine and heavy. Barley very good.

MISSOURI.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAMAR, Barton Co., July 4.—Winter wheat turning out much better than we expected. Most of the wheat in stack very good. Weather has been favorable.

BLOODY BANNOCKS.

Their Bulldozing Operations with the Umatilla Indians—Bravery and Fidelity of the Umatillas—A Sad State of Terror and Danger.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 4.—The following has been received here from Pendleton from N. A. Connoyer, Indian Agent:

MONDAY NIGHT.—Some of the Umatillas have just arrived in haste. The Snakes are within sixty miles of this place, killing all they meet. They fear that some Indian families are killed. Two Indian runners arrived this evening. They report a fight at Camas Prairie. They say a number of Indians and whites were killed. The Umatilla Indians are fighting against the Snakes. These two Indian runners came to get the Columbia River Indians to look out for the hostiles. The hostiles are expected to try to cross the Columbia. They are going to try to stop them. Settlers are coming in here.

SCOTT'S, July 3.—A man has arrived from Rock Creek, stating that a friendly Indian has notified the settlers to leave immediately if they wish to save their lives. One man has been killed by Indians.

WALLA WALLA, W. T., July 3—11:30 p. m.—The Sheriff of Umatilla County reached here this morning, having left the scene of the present hostilities last night about 10 o'clock. From the Umatillas and Maj. Connoyer he learned that, upon the first appearance of the Bannocks, they offered to barter their plunder, consisting of 2,000 horses and merchandise, for their assistance, promising also not to disturb or molest any of the property belonging to the Umatillas. In addition, the Bannocks stated that, whether they received assistance or not, they proposed to fight their way to the Columbia river; that they were determined to cross that stream, and that when once across, they would not require any assistance. The Umatillas declined to accept the offers, when the Bannocks opened fire. The Umatillas numbered about sixty. Of these only thirty were armed. Connoyer reported two of his men killed. The location of this fight is about forty miles from Pendleton.

LATER.—The stage that left Pendleton at 6 o'clock this evening has just reached here, and brings intelligence of a courier at that point, who reports that the Umatillas had been defeated, and were falling back toward the reservation.

THE STRASBURG CLOCK.

The number of visitors to witness this masterpiece of horological skill exceeded any of its best days during its run of four weeks, the number of visitors exceeding 4,000. It has proved its excellence and merit by such unprecedented patronage. It still continues.

Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic is the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; and in every form of debility, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. It is friendly and helpful to the most delicate stomach. CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., proprietors, New York.

DEATHS.

STEVENS—In this city, July 4, Mamie Stevens, aged 17 years.

Funeral from Centenary M. E. Church, corner of Monroe and Morgan-sts., to-day, at 10 o'clock a. m.

YOUNG—At Golden, Col., July 3, Mary, wife of William B. Young.

GOULD—July 4, 4 a. m., Eliza V., beloved wife of John S. Gould, and daughter of Nathaniel Vilas, aged 65 years.

Funeral to-day, 2 p. m., from 80 South Sangamon-st. Friends of the family invited.

☞ New Hampshire and Vermont papers please copy.

HOWARD—July 3, at 9:40 p. m., of Bright's disease of the kidneys, Mrs. Elizabeth Howard, mother of P. J. Howard.

Funeral from her late residence, 339 Centre-av., on Friday, July 5, at 10 o'clock a. m., by carriages to Jesuit Church and depot, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Marquette (Mich.) and New York City papers please copy.

McCLAY—On Wednesday evening, July 3, Minnie, wife of A. L. McClay and daughter of Mrs. C. B. Clancy, aged 28 years.

Funeral from residence, 1056 West Washington street, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock p. m., by carriages to Oakwood Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A SHIPPERS' GUIDE—A COMPLETE GAZETTEER of the interior, new and reliable, by the author of the Shippers' Directory will soon appear.

MR. F. H. REVELL WILL CONDUCT THE NOON-day gospel temperance meeting to-day at Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 150 Madison-st. Mr. Frain will also lead a temperance meeting at 8 p. m., same place.

SILVERWARE.

SILVERWARE AT A SACRIFICE.
Having taken in trade a large and elegant stock of Rogers Bros.' A 1 Silverware, the best in the world, we are selling it off at about half value. Beautiful Casters, $1.87 and upward. Elegant Ice Pitchers, $5 and upward. New style Butter Dishes, $1.50 and upward. Splendid Card Receivers and Cake Baskets, $2 and upward. Elegant Water Sets, and odd pieces of new and elaborate designs, at half value.
We are closing the stock out very fast, and buyers should call at once.
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We have just received some special bargains in elegant Pianos and Organs, including especially fine Piano Fortes, which we can sell at $150. Splendid Upright at $190. Rich tone Organs at $50 and $75. The largest and finest stock in Chicago.
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AT YOUR OWN PRICE—200 ODD CHAIRS, EASY CHAIRS, ARM CHAIRS, FANCY CHAIRS, ROCKING CHAIRS, SMOKING CHAIRS, PARLOR CHAIRS, DINING CHAIRS, CAMP CHAIRS, FOLDING CHAIRS. PRICES: $1, $2, $4, $5, $6, $10, $15, $20. MARTIN'S POPULAR FURNITURE HOUSE, 265 AND 267 STATE-ST., BETWEEN JACKSON AND VAN BUREN.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
REGULAR FRIDAY SALE,
July 5, at 9:30 a. m.
BIG SALE.
Furniture of all kinds,
Chamber Suits, Parlor Suits,
A full line New and Used Carpets,
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Auctioneers, 173 and 175 Randolph-st.
REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
SATURDAY, July 6, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at 173 and 175 East Randolph-st.
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